PRICE 10 CENTS

SATURDAY NIGHT

MAY 15, 1943

VOL. 58, NO. 36. • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

DAWN COMES TO TUNISIAN HILLS WHICH UNTIL LAST WEEK WERE HELD BY AXIS FORCES. HERE BRITISH AA GUNNERS AWAIT THE ATTACKS DAYLIGHT MAY BRING.

Radio Riddles

See article by Gladstone Murray on page 18

The Front Page

NOW that the war begins to draw towards its appointed end, it is important that we should not lose sight of the fact that the total and unquestionable responsibility for starting it, and for thus causing all the infinitude of misery which it has involved all over the world (but least of all in the hemisphere which we occupy), rests on the shoulders of Germany. We make this point in no spirit of revenge, but in the solemn belief that to forget that fact now may be to invoke a repetition of the same visitation in the not distant future.

For nearly a century Germany has been starting wars in her own good time, fighting them in the territory of other people, and herself experiencing very little of the suffering which they involve to the non-combatant population of an invaded country. Her armies have suffered, though less than the armies of the nations which had the first task of resisting her. But her civilian people have suffered very little. Even the terrific bombing operations which have at last convinced her that she cannot keep herself totally exempt from enemy action have touched only a small fraction of her population, those living in places which are strategic in her economic and transport system.

In the meantime she has systematically and brutally massacred millions of non-combatants and made slaves of millions more; and the prospect of her going unpunished for these deliberate actions of calculated policy fills us with apprehension.

In many of the countries which she has temporarily brought under her control, resistance against her authority has been carried on by civilians, often without complete regard to the niceties of the rules of war. The guerrilla policies of Russia "behind the lines" are completely contrary to all the principles of civilized warfare, and give technical justification for a considerable measure of punitive action. But the Germans, while taking advantage of the strictest letter of the law as regards any provocation against themselves, have gone far beyond the law in their reprisals and deterrent examples. They have wiped out whole towns in punishment for the killing, not always proven, of a single gestapo officer. They have destroyed great Jewish communities for no other crime than that of being Jews. They are starving whole nations which are no longer capable of resistance. There is not a phrase in international law to give a shadow of justification for nine-tenths of what they are practising all over Europe.

In view of these historic facts, it does not seem to us that Germany can be permitted to go scot free as a result of merely throwing up her hands when the enemy can no longer be kept from her own shores. Nor does it seem to us of the first importance now to distinguish too scrupulously between the Germans who are "responsible" and those who are not "responsible."

Liberal Unity

THE idea that there is something shocking about "federal Liberals" participating in an Ontario provincial Liberal convention has never seemed as clear to us as it has recently to the Toronto *Globe and Mail.* To tell the truth we were much more shocked by the spectacle of the Ontario Liberal Government participating in Dominion Liberal affairs *against* the Dominion Liberal Government, a spectacle which has been practically continuous during the regime of Mr. Hepburn and which has afforded the *Globe and Mail* no distress whatever. For to us it seems that a Canadian political party is one party, whether operating in the federal or provincial sphere, that its members are entitled to a voice in its affairs in both spheres no matter which sphere they are themselves active in, and that its leaders in both spheres have an obligation to preserve a reasonable measure of unity in the party as a whole.

We heard no protest from anybody, and we raised none ourselves, about the participation of provincial Conservatives in the Winnipeg federal convention. We should indeed have been greatly surprised and distressed if they had not participated, and should have felt that it was a very incomplete and unrepresentative convention. Similarly we saw no reason for raising a protest against the participation of federal Liberals in the Ontario provincial convention. It is true that the Conservative convention did not, for obvious reasons, include many cabinet ministers, and that the Liberal convention included a number of them, both from Ottawa and from Queen's Park. The *Globe and Mail,* in order to avoid making the bare and somewhat difficult claim that federal Liberals had no business at the convention, falls back on the less technical claim that the federal ministers should have been too busy to attend, and must have neglected the public business for purely partisan affairs in doing so. In a democracy, in which the other parties are free to attend to *their* partisan affairs and to do what they can to eliminate the party in office, it would seem hard if the federal leaders of the party in office were not permitted to take a couple of days off to discuss with the party members in the largest province some of the problems involved in maintaining the party's strength.

The *Globe and Mail,* however, went much further than this. It not only recorded, and vehemently deplored, the participation of the federal Liberals; it alleged that they ran the convention. This allegation was contested by Mr. George T. Fulford, the federal member for Leeds, in a letter published in the *Globe and Mail* on Tuesday, and accompanied by no other word of editorial comment than the observation that "its contents are so contrary to the facts that it shows how blind a person can sometimes be to what is going on around him." Mr. Fulford's letter included a specific statement that, far from being a solid unit for imposing their own choice of a leader, the federal ministers were actually divided, and two of them did not vote for Mr. Nixon, the supposed federal candidate. Whether this is among the statements "so contrary to the facts" the *Globe and Mail* does not say.

Mr. Fulford also said that "there was no pressure brought to bear on any of the six hundred delegates, either by the federal cabinet ministers or any member of the House of Commons or Senate. This is entirely consonant with our own view of the matter, based upon fairly good sources of information. Even before the six hundred delegates assembled it was known that the large majority of them were thoroughly tired of the anti-Ottawa policy, that this was what had made Mr. Hepburn's resignation inevitable, and that this would lead to the selection of Mr. Nixon as head of the provincial party. What share the federal Liberals had in bringing this about was before the convention, and what impropriety there was in their taking that share we are still unable to perceive.

"Women in Arms"

HISTORIANS in Canada should interest themselves immediately in the question of the exact date on which there occurred that profoundly revolutionary event, the first occasion on which male soldiers manoeuvered under the command of a female officer. Our own acquaintance with this procedure began at the Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto on Monday, when we saw troops of No. 2 Royal Canadian Ordnance Depot Company participating along with members of the C.W.A.C. in a complicated and beautifully executed Victory March under the command of 2nd Lieutenant Page of the latter organization. We cannot state positively that a similar event has never occurred before in Canada, but we feel very certain that the first occurrence, whenever and wherever it took place, is something to be recorded in the annals of the nation.

What it portends we will not assume to conjecture. But as we witnessed it we felt no call to bemoan the disappearance of the frills and fripperies of nineteenth century femininity from the lives of these loyal and courageous young women. And if we had, there was the little speech of Lieut.-Col. Margaret Eaton to prove that the *essential* womanliness can remain unimpaired by long months of hard training and heavy responsibility.

Cinema and War

THE cinema has done nothing more valuable for humanity than in the presentation of the real atmosphere of warfare in such films as "Desert Victory," in which the heroism and endurance of fighting men are made so amazingly beautiful and moving. Nobody will pretend that it is possible thus to present the *whole* of warfare. Suffering and death are as indispensable and universal a part of that whole as bravery and determination; and these cannot be put before an audience for consideration in cold blood. But the realistic cinema does manage to avoid the sentimental suggestion that glory and adventure constitute all that there is in war to matter; there is amply sufficient hint of its tragedy in "Desert Victory" to prevent anybody from thinking, as the Italians were taught to think and as the Germans seem to think naturally, that war is a thing to be admired and desired for its own sake.

Our ancestors had a much more correct idea of the nature of war than we have, in that they regarded it as something by which the Almighty chastens his people for their ill behavior, and not as something which human beings could, if they desired, get rid of without ceasing to be ill behaved. It is never, of course, in any sense a punishment of any individual. The innocent suffer with the guilty, and the sins of the fathers are visited upon the chil-

(Continued on Page Three)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Canada, Crossroads of Next Air War	Armour Mackay	6
Those Romantic Polish Colonels	Henry Peterson	14
"Stamp on a White Horse"	Mary Quayle Innis	37
What the War Labor Board is Being Told	G. C. Whittaker	8
Professor Joad and the Dublin Emu	Dorothy Norwich	26

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Conditions for Postwar Stability	Stanley McConnell	38
Can We Prevent Inflation?	P. M. Richards	38
The Bancor and the Unitas	B. K. Sandwell	42

THE HITLER WAR	12	LONDON LETTER	22	MUSICAL EVENTS	32
WORLD OF SPORT	15	THE BOOKSHELF	24	THE FILM PARADE	33
CANADA OVERSEAS	20	DRESSING TABLE	30	CONCERNING FOOD	34

EDGAR JORDAN TARR *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Our International Man

BY COROLYN COX

EDGAR JORDAN TARR is the recently elected President of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to which belong units of nine nations whose shores are washed by the Pacific Ocean. The present common enemy of them all, Japan, was formerly also in the fold.

The honor that Mr. Tarr has brought to Canada and the service he is now effectively giving demonstrate the place of non-official influence in international affairs. An unofficial, objective organization such as the Institute can be and is exceedingly helpful to Government in developing an informed public opinion that makes possible the general support of intelligent government policy. Equipped to carry on research, the Institute provides the stimulus for individuals to do serious work. Governments are pre-occupied with problems and policies of the moment rather than the future. Unhampered by pressure of immediate events, I.P.R. has had a different emphasis, extended its general and objective influence, and during the last twelve years been directly or indirectly responsible for the production of a large proportion of today's existing literature covering the economic and political problems of the whole Pacific area. Tempo of events has given unexpectedly early value to work done with a view to the long term.

One thinks of Mr. Tarr as a Winnipegger, but he was born in Ottawa 61 years ago, went to public school and Lisgar Collegiate while his father ran a store on Sparks Street. Then the family moved to Toronto, and Tarr went to Woodstock College and McMaster University, which was then still in Toronto. He earned part of his tuition, borrowed the rest, sold maps, among other jobs. His first trip across the Atlantic he negotiated in a cattle boat, armed with stereopticon views to peddle to the inhabitants of Wales. They sold well, too, and whenever he collected five pounds or so he hired a bicycle and toured the country while the money lasted.

After college he took a ten-dollar harvest excursion train west, intending to return later to study law in the east. However, a summer of stooking, stacking and threshing on a farm near Manitou, Manitoba, had its fatal effect. Tarr took root in Manitoba. He got himself articled to the firm of Macdonald, Haggart and Whitla, read law, wrote exams for the Manitoba Law Society, was admitted to the provincial Bar in 1905. Through various name changes, he remained in the same firm until his recent retirement from the practice of law because of other demands upon him. His chief business venture was in the field of insurance, which eventually became his principal activity. He is today president of The Monarch Life Assurance Company. Not because he was a wealthy man, but due to his knowledge of business conditions in the west, he was made a Director of the Bank of Canada. His work with the Canadian Club of his city and two years as President of the Association of Canadian Clubs added to the breadth of his understanding of Canada as a whole.

When the Canadian Institute of International Affairs was founded in 1927, Mr. Tarr was one of its first members. It corresponds to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and to the Council on Foreign Relations in the U.S. It is a restricted membership body, preoccupied with research and unofficial conferences.

Training Our Experts

Vincent Massey put the C.I.I.A. on its feet when he established it with funds to permit of an office in Toronto and competent staff. It now receives assistance from both Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation. This office has, as a matter of fact, proven an excellent training school for material for our Government departments in Ottawa. Five Secretaries of the C.I.I.A. have graduated to the Capital, John Baldwin to the staff of the Privy Council, Escott Reid, John Holmes, Charles Eberts (via St. Pierre and Miquelon), and E. B. Rogers, (currently with the Canadian High Commissioner in Australia) to External Affairs. Experience with the Institute turns them out not only well informed on international problems, but with habits of untrammeled thinking and initiative that must be present in our governmental staff if we are to get to first base with effective cooperation among the nations of the world.

There are today eighteen branches of the Institute in towns across Canada, the latest a French-speaking unit in Quebec City. Each branch selects one representative to the Council of the Institute, which becomes the directing body, appoints the Canadian member of the Pan Pacific Council.

The C.I.I.A. has had seven presidents, Sir Robert Borden, N. W. Rowell, Vincent Massey, J. W. Dafoe, E. J. Tarr, W. M. Birks and the present incumbent, J. B. Coyne.

Canada has proverbially figured in the minds of men as either a bone of contention between the United States and Great Britain or as a catalyst "link" that should draw them together. Recently the idea has been dawning among Canadians, perhaps in great part due to the spread of thinking brought about through the influence of the C.I.I.A. that the Dominion is neither a westward extension of the United Kingdom nor a northward extension of the United States.

Out of Adolescence

It has seemed to E. J. Tarr high time to get over our adolescent way of looking at foreign affairs, abandon our slightly pathological preference that someone else should make our decisions for us, our reluctance to accept international responsibility. He feels it quite possible for Canada to take positive action, and to benefit the world by so doing.

After all, we are the fourth greatest power in the air, third in the export of munitions, third in shipping, easily, and shall certainly stand second in food for the scorched-earth areas of Europe. Why should we register a near blank in international affairs?

Racial prejudice is the most serious handicap in the world, says Tarr, and in this matter Anglo-Saxons are the worst, or as bad as any. But there is also today a widespread realization of the *necessity* of world cooperation, of a multilateral economic system designed to bring about a rising standard of living for everybody.

Mr. Tarr decried the wail about the futility of trying to cooperate in this way because you can never lose the element of selfishness in mankind. You don't need to, he counters. Man's alleged worst fault becomes a virtue if you turn it into enlightened selfishness. Based on self-interest, which is not in itself the real sin, a system can best be worked out to get the job done. Apparent sacrifices involved are so small a price to pay in short term for the long term advantages to be derived.

A Hard Worker

So with these convictions, Mr. Tarr spares himself not at all, shuttles between Winnipeg, Ottawa, New York and Washington, carries on a self-imposed war job as strenuous as many a government post.

Most serious of the gatherings yet held by the Institute of Pacific Relations occurred last November at Mont Tremblant. It was exceptional in that greater official representation came from all countries than is usual. Of his role there, it was said of E. J. Tarr that no-one surpassed him in breadth of knowledge, humanity of outlook, judgment and balance, diplomatic finesse, or above all in obvious sincerity and integrity of character, and no-one equalled him in the combination of those qualities. He was recognized by everyone as the embodiment of that liberal, honest, enlightened and humane spirit which alone offers hope for establishment of decent relationships between peoples in the post-war world. This recognition was signalized by the unanimous insistence that he should occupy the presidency of the Council of **the Pacific Institute.**

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Loyalty to Humanity

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE controversy in which you find yourself involved interests me very much, as it embodies one of the key problems of the post-war world. I am wondering if you are aware of the fact that the Canadian government has already officially recognized a loyalty beyond that to state or commonwealth. In Hambro's "How To Win The Peace", the Prime Minister of Norway discusses international loyalty and quotes the official Canadian reply to a questionnaire sent to members of the League of Nations asking for opinions, in 1939, on the divided loyalty of League functionaries. Canada replied that she "does not contemplate the recalling for military service in the event of war of Canadian nationals belonging to the staff of the International Labor Organization".

Michael Straight in "Make This the Last War" coins a word for this new world consciousness, when he speaks of a homocentric world. Scientific Humanism is also developing the philosophy of a man-centered rather than a property-centered world.

Also, if there is any meaning left to modern Christian theology, it must be the root-idea of the value of man as a spiritual being, which was the motive power of the early Christian movement from materialism to idealism. Loyalty to man as a spiritual being with the right to adjust the world to himself, rather than himself to the world, is the supra-national loyalty which is essential to peaceful world organization.

I am glad to see this idea being aired so early in the process of preparation for a new world organization. This is not a problem of "either-or" in the old Aristotelian way of thinking. We may have a loyalty to what is best in the British Commonwealth without cancelling out the possibility of a common loyalty to Man. A little relativity in our social thinking would make room for many new attitudes to planetary society.

Toronto, Ont. BLODWEN DAVIES.

Stop This Waste

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ARE we insane? We idle and waste on every side; yet the bloody murder of Japanese and German war threatens death to our children and ourselves.

Buy a newspaper and get, on a week-day, thirty pages or, on Sunday, twice as many.

Count those pages. Half of them are filled with women and their fashions, luxuries, sports and theatres!

Stop this idleness and waste. Stop this buying and selling of unnecessary things. Do without them and invest money so saved in Victory Bonds.

Let everything that we do help us to win the war. Fight, work, do without, save money, buy bonds;—that is what we must do to save ourselves from slavery and death.

C. H. CLARK.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Herbs and Economy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS 10 p.m. on a Saturday night, and My Lord and Master too tired for the news and fast asleep, and I looking at SATURDAY NIGHT see a perfect recipe which says 4 eggs, 3 tablespoons of fat, ½ onion minced, ½ cup of chopped celery, 1 green pepper chopped, ½ cup of mushrooms chopped and sautéed, salt and pepper. . . . Ye gods, cats, dogs and little fishes! I thought of the poor working girl—be she eighteen and alone in a little room, or forty and coming home from the factory to prepare a quick, light supper for the family.

Right, I'm all in favor of the four eggs, the three tablespoons of fat and the ½ onion. But why all the chopping after a hard day's work? And as for the ½ cup of celery, the green pepper and ½ cup of mushrooms—well, unless SATURDAY NIGHT'S prices are quite a bit different I could not possibly afford all these extravagances in one little dish. Can our working women do it? If so, would they let me know how it is done?

So, what have I to offer instead? Much cheaper—not so many vitamins but not quite deficient in the V plus contents. What about one can of tomatoes? As to recipe: Two ways.

No. 1. In a skillet (I love the word). One can of tomatoes (size to depend on the number of noses in family). In the tomatoes break some eggs, number also dependent on nose (or shouldn't it be mouth) count, salt, pepper and, of course, some Sweet Basil. Easy, digestible, quite a bit of food value and five minutes' time. It does work—I've tried it.

No. 2. In baking dish—one that goes to the oven without fuss,—nationality unspecified but I assure you that there are some nice ones Born in Canada! One can of tomatoes, eggs, salt, pepper, the most necessary Sweet Basil and grated cheese to top it (good Canadian rat-trap cheese —meaning our own perfectly flavorsome and delectable Cheddar type). Cooking time depends on your family's liking, from very soft poached to baked hardish. If you have been wise and still have a little paprika, just a sprinkle for color and bring to table.

Twenty minutes while you remove the grime of the day's toil, set the table and wish for a glass of beer which, I agree, nobody has had time to get from the vendors,—can't spare that much time and effort and we are quite a nice family and beer is not indispensable.

Certainly not at all as swanky as Chinese Eggs but very palatable and much more likely to be in our own budget bracket—at least, that's the way it would work in mine.

Note: Mushrooms 25 cents for half a pound (or 19c at the cheapest). Green peppers 10 to 25 cents each. Celery 19 cents up for a few stalks and not of the best at that.

Ottawa, Ont. SOLANGE KARSH.

On Opening a Bank Book

"WHAT have you now in the bank, dear?"
And I can't reply as I should
For the Income Tax, it is almost here
And the City Tax, it is drawing near
And there's coal to buy, so I greatly fear
That the figure isn't so good.

—J. E. M.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887
BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and Newfoundland $3.00 per year, $5.00 for two years, $7.00 for three years; all other parts of the British Empire, $3.00 per year; all other countries $4.00 per year.
Single copies 10c.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office its branch offices or its advertising staff — to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL................New Birks Bldg.
NEW YORK........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 58, No. 36 Whole No. 2618

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

dren to many generations. But eternal justice is not unserved, even by war, and if the results of some wars seem profitless that may be more because of the spirit in which they are fought and settled than because of the character of war itself.

Aids to Ministers

THE very wise move of the Dominion Government in appointing a number of parliamentary assistants to the more over-burdened ministers will have excellent results, upon precisely one condition. That condition is that the ministers themselves will accept the relief that should be thus forthcoming. We are not as sure as we should like to be that they will do so. With the exception of Mr. King himself, none of the big-time members of the cabinet have the knack of delegating work and responsibility.

One of the most wearing of the duties of a minister is that of keeping himself constantly ready to explain and defend the doings of his department in the House of Commons. That duty should now be largely turned over to the parliamentary assistants. They are a very well chosen body of young men, all of them serious and industrious, and all of them well acquainted with the character and temper of the House. Ministers should not, and we trust will not, feel that any serious blow will have been dealt at the war effort (not to mention the interests of the Liberal party) if at first the new men are not always quite as expert or as tactful as their ministers would be — though for that matter we could name at least two ministers whose assistants are likely to be better at that than their chiefs. It is important that the new men should be given every opportunity to show their quality, and that the ministers should be given all the relief that the new system can produce; and there is no danger of the Government being overthrown or the war seriously interfered with.

If the new men can find time to get together and work out a scheme for the improvement of our parliamentary procedure so as to render it more businesslike and eliminate, not unnecessary debate, for there is probably no such thing when debate is properly conducted, but debate which wanders all over the universe and makes no impression on the mind of the House or the country, they will be putting us still further in their debt. This is a thing that the older ministers obviously have no time for at the moment, and a thing that cannot be done without ministerial leadership; but the young men might whip it into shape so that the older ministers can take it up and do something about it without too much trouble.

SURELY, THIS SPRING . . .

BREAK, tender perfume of spring and
promise,
New life unfolded from the bud,
Break over a torn world and a red dawn,
Painted like a judgment in the sky!

Come softly, as you do, stealing unperceived
Into every yielding sod and loam,
And swiftly, the awful limbs of our dead,
Uncounted on the plains of Europe, Asia,
Dissolve within your gentle arms.

To living-dead in camps and ghettos,
To all subjected nations fighting silently,
To poor lost ghosts that wander there,
In the ocean-depths where dwells forever
winter,
Whisper down, a hope, that this spring
surely...
Surely, this spring...

DIANA SKALA.

Who Gets the Product

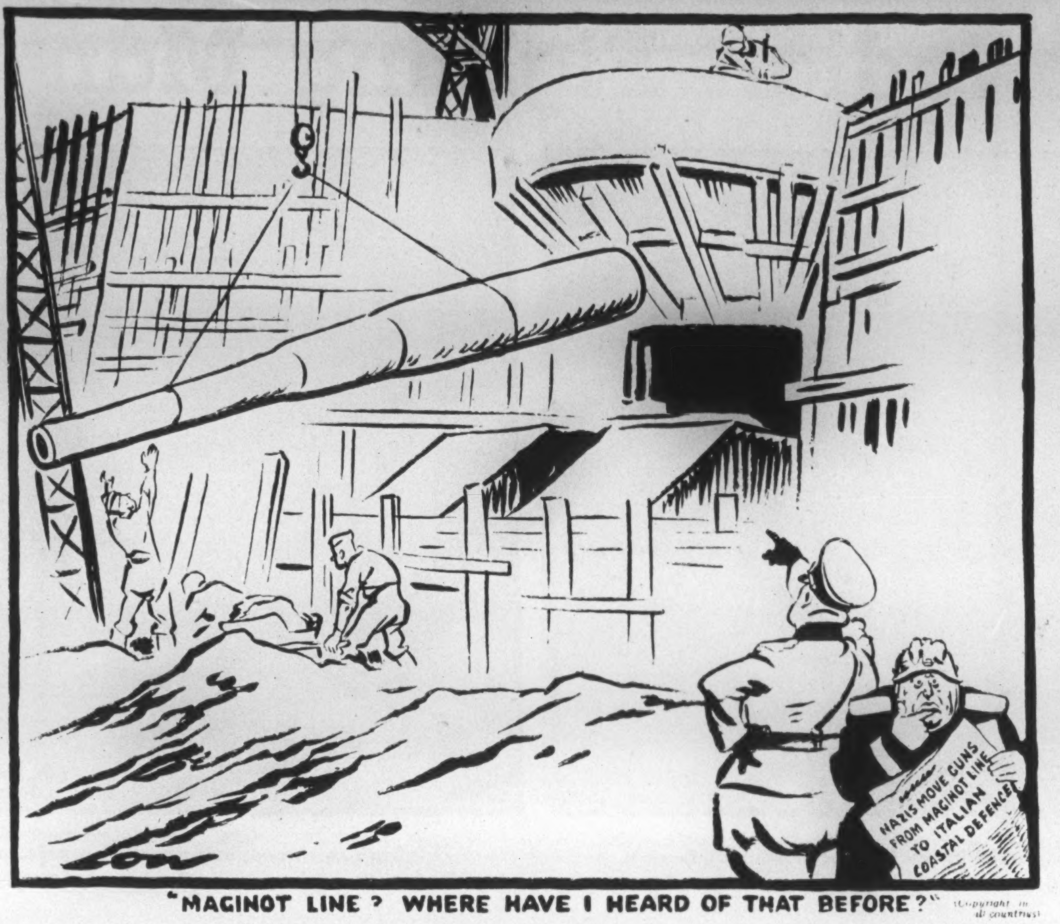
"AN ECONOMIST writes that, in planning the postwar world, we cannot hope to keep the present high level of wages, the present low level of prices, and the present state of full employment; that any two of these can be maintained, but not all three."—*The Letter Review*, Fort Erie.

This is an interesting proposition. At the present moment we have, according to "An Economist," all these three things, and we are producing (a) enough to keep all our population living pretty comfortably, and (b) enough more to maintain a huge war establishment which consumes something like half of our production.

When it is no longer necessary to provide for our war establishment we shall still be able, according to "An Economist," to maintain our present state of full employment, which we may reasonably assume will be capable of turning out something at least not far short of its present output of goods and services. We shall also be able to maintain, according to the same authority, *either* our present high wage level, *or* our present low price level, but not both. Now wages and prices taken together give "real" wages, wages in terms of goods and services. This therefore means that "real" wages have to be lowered, either by reducing money wages, or by increasing prices. This in turn means that the wage earner will get fewer goods and services than he gets at present.

But at present, with full employment, we are turning out nearly twice as much in goods and services as we are actually consuming for our private uses. The second half of what we are turning out is explosives, and machines and services for delivering those explosives to the Germans and Italians and Japanese in the most effective possible manner. After the war, if full employment is maintained—and "An Economist" says it can be,—we shall not be turning out explosives and explosive-delivering appliances; we shall be turning out the things we want for our own consumption.

Is there any real reason to suppose that, with the production of the things-we-want-for-our-own-consumption almost doubled, we shall still be unable to afford to labor even the amount of such things that it is getting today? If we cannot—and still assuming that full employment and therefore full productivity is being maintained—who is going to get the second half of the product, the half that is now going into war? That capital and management will get some of it we cheerfully admit. That they will get *all* of it, plus the amount by which the present "real" wage of labor is reduced, seems to us utterly unbelievable.



"MAGINOT LINE? WHERE HAVE I HEARD OF THAT BEFORE?" (Copyright in all countries)

Unofficial Interview

DINNER conversation with a university professor recently was stimulating. He was impressed by the decline of empty frivolity in the young people coming under his notice. His observations naturally were off the record and for that reason the Professor is not named, but here is the gist of his talk.

"First and second-year students in College to-day are more serious and more mature than any of similar standing for fifteen years past. Any group of twenty-year-olds, male and female alike, will have a proportion of flighty ones. I remember with distaste how large was the proportion before 1929. It seemed to me in those days that most of the students had come up to the University in order to be entertained. They were a prankish and giddy lot, regarding lectures as a foolish tradition and text-books as a bore.

"Those who survived to the third year settled down in a measure, but even then they weren't as grown-up as most of the young people who came to us last October or in 1941. I don't think the Secondary School is responsible. Its product is boys and girls accustomed to spoon-feeding; always was, and always will be, until an educational revolution comes.

"Events are overbearing that training. The war is a peril that closes in on life. It's the sharpest lesson that youth's a stuff that can't endure, and a warning to get busy. I'm not surprised that these twenty-year-old flying men are as mature as their fathers were at thirty-five. I see the same tendency in my classes; young men and women alike."

Perhaps the Professor has discovered the brightest hope for the post-war world.

Value of Spanish

SPANISH is the language of almost one-third of the population of the Americas. English is the language of slightly over one-half. The remaining one-sixth is mostly Portuguese, with the exception of the French population of portions of Canada. There are obviously very strong reasons, both in the interests of commerce and in the interests of international amity and understanding, why a substantial number of Canadians should possess an acquaintance with the Spanish language, which may now be regarded as commercially the second most important language in the world. German is hardly likely to be of much importance for a long time after this war, and French, while it may ultimately recover something of its old position as the tongue of international relationships, will be handicapped for at least a generation. (This, however, is obviously not an argument against the acquisition of the language which is not only one of the official languages of this Dominion but is also the key to much of the best and most civilized writing of the modern world.)

Utilitarian considerations obviously cannot be wholly ignored in the educational policy of a nation. But we should not like to rest our plea for the greater provision of Spanish instruction upon nothing more than the hope that it may help us to sell Canadian goods in South America. The Latin races are our fellow-tenants of the American hemisphere, and they have brought to it, and developed upon it, a culture which deserves much more of our respect and understanding than we have hitherto given to it. English-speaking Canadians who have learned to appreciate the value of our own Latin element, the great French-Canadian population of the Dominion, are much better equipped to understand the Spanish and Portuguese peoples of South and Central America than the average American, and can thus make a very important contribution to the unity of the hemisphere.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE people of Eire, according to their Minister to Washington, regard the war as "something to keep out of." And when it is over they will no doubt try to regard it as something to be proud of having kept out of. But will they succeed?

•

The Italians must wish that they had regarded the war as "something to keep out of." And how!

•

Young Germany

The family of Herr Hess is now in England.—News despatch.

Among the gains our side possesses
I cannot count the little Hesses.
Thank heaven, his family being littler,
We'll have to feed no Junior Hitler.

L. V. G.

•

Will the time ever come when brotherly love extends from pole to pole, and from Pole to Russian?

•

We think we have figured out the reason why the American capitalists hate the New Deal. It is because they were not allowed a New Cut.

•

Encouragement

(None of these characters are fictitious.)

Mrs. Carr of Uxbridge town
Wrote a hundred letters to her son,
Who a hundred and one indited
To his mother. She's delighted.
Never one of them went down.
That appears a naval job well done.
Submarines about the seas may flit,
But they miss more vessels than they hit.

J.E.M.

•

The Americans missed a great slogan for their latest loan: "Back the attack and whack Wewak."

•

Mr. Ilsley has done such a good job that the least we can say is "Thanks a billion—and a hundred million extra."

•

JAPS THREATEN CHINESE CROPS
—Newspaper headline.

The miserable weevils!

•

The British issue a daily paper for submarines, which is the only newspaper whose circulation goes down every day and never gets smaller.

•

The Piper at El Alamein

(Written after seeing "Desert Victory.")

On, on he marched, this Highland lad, across
the blood-soaked sands.
No gun with deadly bayonet gleamed grimly
in his hands.
Small chance for him if he should meet the
foeman in his stride,
For naught he carried save the pipes a-skirling
at his side.
No heed he gave, no glance he turned, to
bursting bomb or shell,
But steadfastly he plodded on, to pipe the path
through hell.

NICK.

•

Nobody seems to have pointed out that the Canadian Ruml Tax Plan is partly pay-as-you-go-on-earth and partly pay-as-you-go-to-heaven.

•

Those twinges in the toe of Italy are not gout, they're signs of coming bad weather.

•

To a Supper Guest

Who Has Read Everything and Talks About
It All
Some night, I fear, I'll sup upon—
All savagely carnivorous,—
And down a joyful cup upon
A talker so omnivorous.

FREDERICK VAN BEEMER.

•

When Lewis Carroll wrote about the Cabbages
and Kings
He little thought they'd both become the
darnedest scarcest things.

•

Mussolini says the Italians will return to Africa. Maybe, but they will find it greatly changed.

•

It is charged that the British correspondents in New York are giving the British a wrong view of the United States. It seems that the trouble is that they have been reading the American newspapers.

Here the Canadian Fighting Man Recuperates

The main hall of Chorley Park Military Hospital, with its floor of mosaic, its marble staircase, oak-panelled doors, gives some idea of the regal splendor of former days.

This high-ceilinged, oak-panelled ornate room was formerly the "state dining hall". Today it's used as a main floor ward. Ontario coat-of-arms may be seen above mantel.

Nursing sisters of the R.C.A.M.C. provide the all-important "feminine touch" at Chorley Park.

By Charles B. Hoby

CHORLEY PARK, once Ontario's government house and the official residence of Dr. H. A. Bruce, famous surgeon and former lieutenant-governor, was often the rallying centre for internationally known medical men and social service leaders. Because of this, it had long been associated in the minds of many with the realm of medicine and surgery, as well as with the offices of the Crown. Its closing in December, 1937, created quite a political storm. Most Canadian newspapers urged the Ontario Government to reconsider its decision. The Opposition argued that the Government was interfering with the prerogatives of the Crown to save some $40,000 a year. When the building was presented to the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, the city's fashionable Rosedale residents protested, fearing it might lower assessment values in the district.

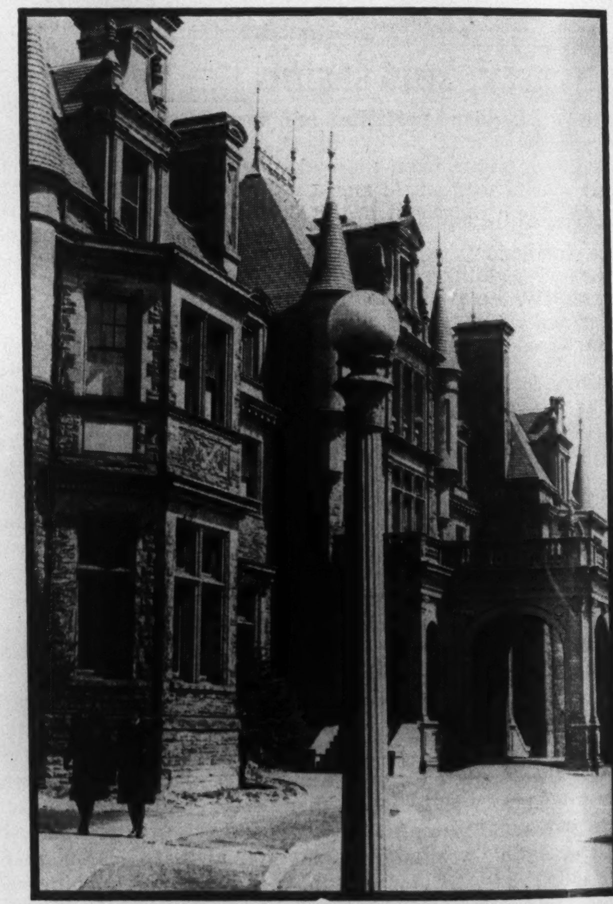
In December, 1940, the Dominion government took over the million-dollar building as a military hospital. The spacious rooms made it ideal for the purpose. The former "Prince of Wales" suite is now an operating room with the most modern equipment. In the basement, generous space is given to an x-ray department and out-patient clinics.

Present capacity is 356 beds. Last year 3,895 of the armed forces were admitted to the wards, and 34,718 out-patients treated in the clinics. A total of 17,450 x-rays were taken.

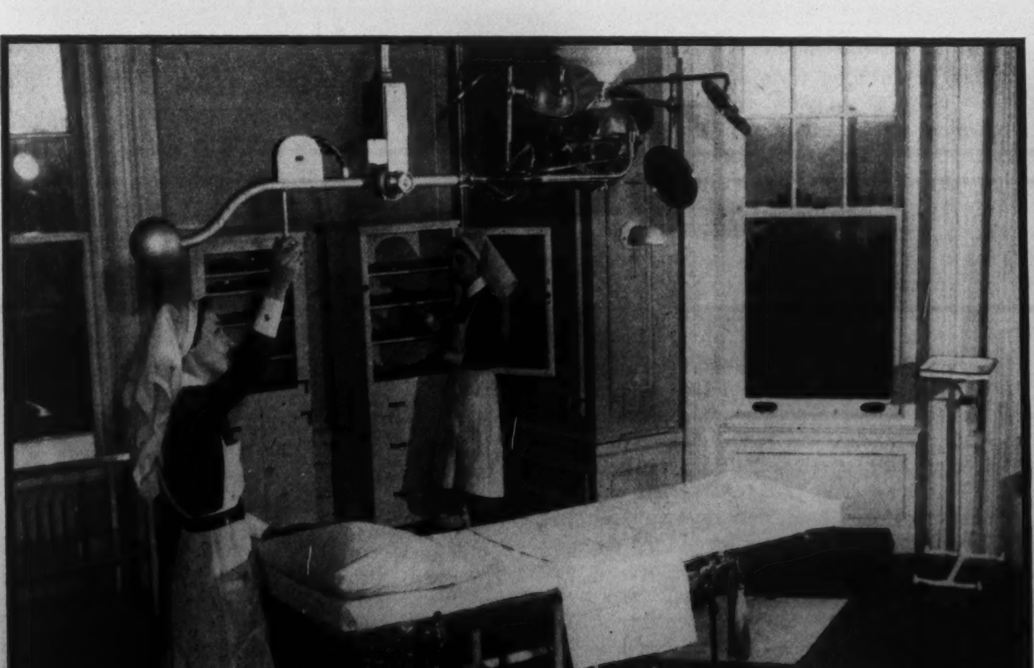
Official figures reveal that Chorley Park Military Hospital has the lowest number of "man-hours" of any similar hospital in the Dominion. The quiet, beauty and orderliness of the surroundings may have much to do with this record of speedy recovery. Chorley Park adjoins a wooded valley; it has fine gardens and plentiful shade trees—an authentic rural atmosphere, though in the city of Toronto.

Patients take a personal pride in keeping the wards clean and home-like—a fact which is significant of the way Canada's fighting men anywhere respond to good treatment in the way of living conditions. The old ball-room is now a dining room, where last year 516,000 meals were served, and where motion pictures are frequently shown. The floors and stairs are of marble; the ceilings are high, and the corridors are oak-panelled.

This 30-year old mansion, once the home of a lieutenant-governor with a distinguished record in the field of military and civilian medicine and former hub of provincial medical activity, seems destined to play an important role as an institution of healing for years to come.

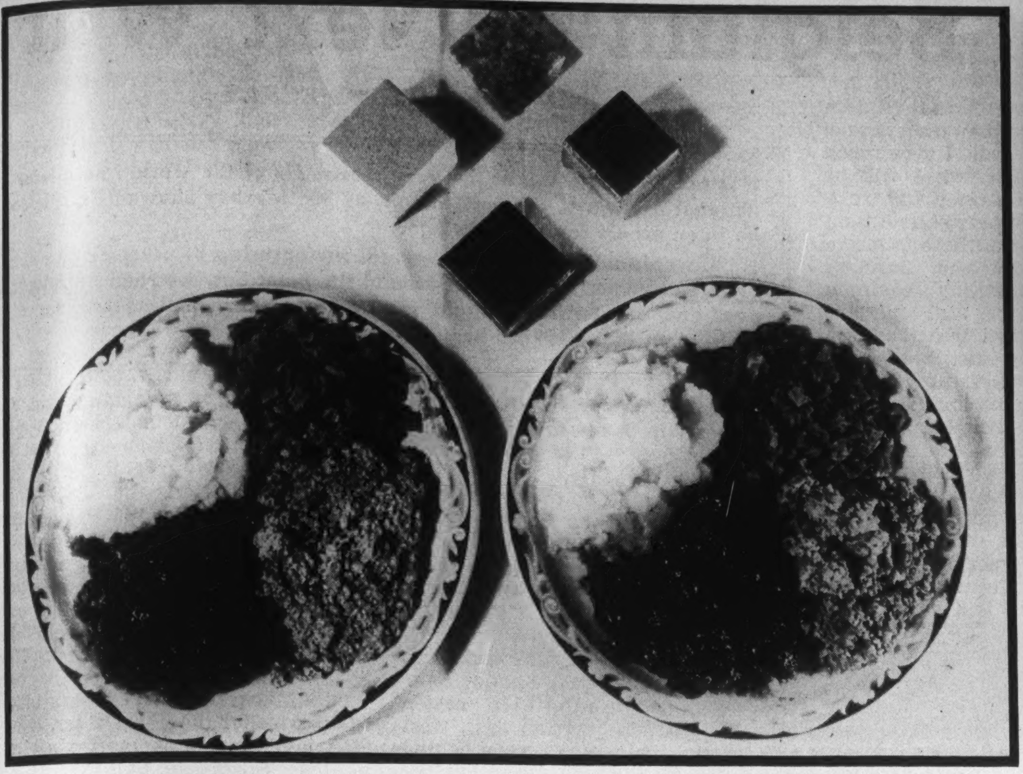


West side of Chorley Park, showing main entrance. Administration offices occupy the ground floor.



This operating room at Chorley Park is located in the former "Prince of Wales" suite. Modern lighting equipment ensures that there can be no shadow when surgeons operate.

Evergreens, well-kept lawns, flower beds — the atmosphere of a country estate makes for contentment at Chorley Park. Here two nursing sisters are seen coming off duty.



These two heaping plates of mashed potatoes, carrots, meat loaf, cranberries, came from the four packages of compressed dehydrated food above, arranged in same order.

What happens when nine pounds of potatoes are processed for shipment to our allies. Dehydration reduces the nine pounds to 18 oz., compression cuts volume by about ¾.

Dehydrated Foods Help Ease Shipping Problem

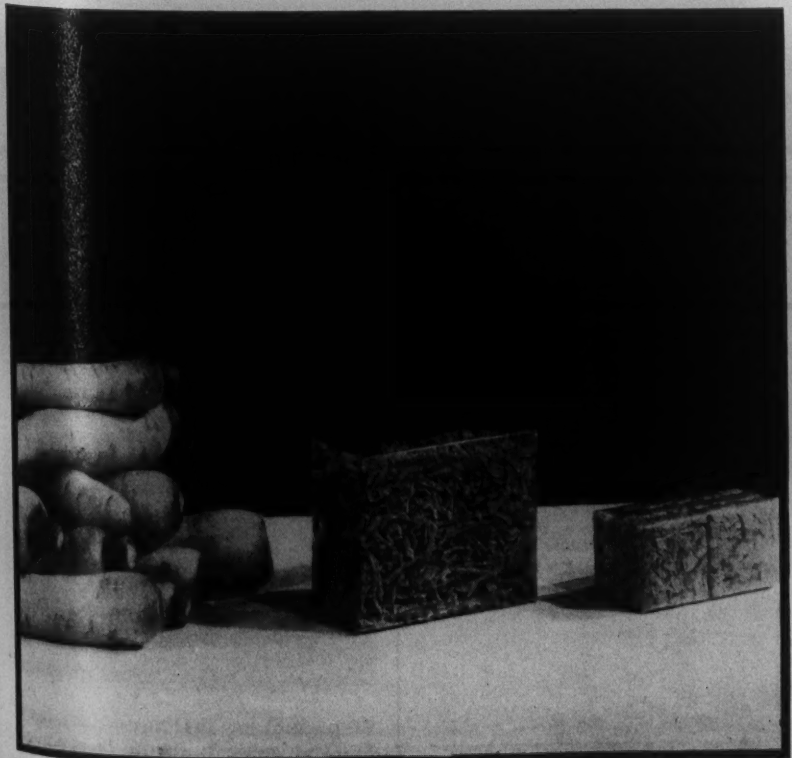
WHEN representatives of Great Britain, Russia, China and other United Nations sat down with American hosts to luncheon in Washington recently, they were celebrating a victory that is every bit as important as one that might have been won on the field of battle with planes, guns, tanks and fighting men. It was the victory over bulk. A victory that meant an enormous saving of shipping space and the easing of the great problem of supplying our allies with the food they must have.

The lend-lease administration gave the luncheon, which was prepared entirely from dehydrated, compressed foods. At each guest's place, as a souvenir of the occasion, was a small square, about the size of a safety match box, of compressed borscht, famed Russian soup, neatly wrapped in cellophane. The addition of water is all that is necessary to make this little package into a big dish of soup ready to eat.

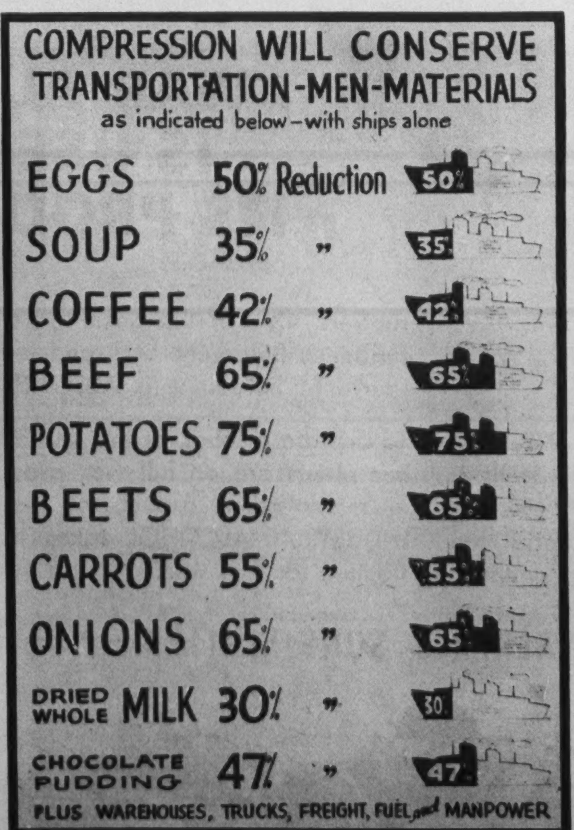
Dehydration and compression have eliminated the two stowaways who consumed valuable space in ships carrying food cargoes abroad to lend-lease consumers. They were air and water. Dehydration takes care of the water; compression squeezes out the air. Removal of water cuts down weight by squeezing ten tons of raw food down to one ton, reducing the space required by from 50 to 90 per cent. Compression squeezes out the second space-robber—air—and saves 35 to 75 per cent of the already reduced precious cargo space. When the history of this global war is written, the victory over bulk will rank with the victories of Stalingrad, North Africa and the Solomons as important blows that contributed in a vital manner to the ultimate victory of the United Nations.

Scrambled eggs out of a package: this modern cook finds dehydrated, compressed eggs easy to handle.

Old style and new: left, a doz. eggs in the usual carton; right, in the dehydrated, compressed form.



Dehydration, compression, reduces a pile of carrots like this to the small packages shown at the right. Reduction in bulk is 55%.



Believe it or not, these five packages contain enough to serve 100 persons. Just add water before cooking!

Canada—Switzerland or Belgium of Next War?

BY ARMOUR MACKAY

It is not all pie, being at the very crossroads of the world's new international highways, those of the air, as Mr. Mackay showed Canada to be in an article some months ago.

If we do not do our share towards the ensuring of peace among our great and powerful neighbors around the Polar Sea, we shall be fought over and our territory fought for by the most appalling engines of destruction that mankind has ever imagined.

"THE twentieth century belongs to Canada," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. But the Silver Plume forgot the aeroplane.

Canada belongs to the twentieth century.

That is the chilly fact to which Canadians must get accustomed—the sooner, the better. For Canada's position in the world changed entirely last year.

Nineteen-forty-two. The date will rank in our history with 1535. In 1535, the world discovered Canada by sea, when Cartier entered the St. Lawrence. In 1942, the world discovered Canada by air.

Pearl Harbor seemed remote to many Canadians on that fateful December 7. But the bombs falling on Honolulu released forces that will rule Canada's destiny for centuries to come.

The new shape of our future has begun to appear this spring. Freedom of the air has become a matter of vigorous debate in the United States and the United Kingdom, with some even mentioning the annexation of Canada. And Vice-President Wallace has warned of the danger of World War III.

"We shall decide some time in 1943 or 1944 whether to plant the seeds for World War No. 3," the Vice-President said on March 9.

"That war will be probable in case we double-cross Russia. . . Unless the western democracies and Russia come to a satisfactory understanding before the war ends, I very much fear that World War No. 3 will be inevitable. Without a close and trusting understanding between Russia and the United States, there is grave probability of Russia and Germany sooner or later making common cause."

The Russo-American war. . . Canada will be the front line. Is this our destiny—to be a battleground?

The reason for these things is seen at a glance on the Air Map of the Northern Hemisphere—the map of the world of flight in which we now live, a world in which natural boundaries, oceans and continents no longer count. As the writer pointed out in SATURDAY NIGHT six months ago, the world of flight centres on the North Pole. This is a happy fact for the United Nations, for it gives us the advantage of inner lines of communication in global war—if we take our advantage in time.

Sobering Fact

But the fact is not so happy for Canadians themselves. To look at the Air Map as a Canadian is a sobering process, opening new, drastically different vistas, of which no man can see the end.

For Canada is the middle ground of the world of flight.

We are the new Switzerland—or the new Belgium. What Switzerland has been to Europe for centuries—the cross-roads and meeting-place; or what Belgium has been—the cockpit: Canada is now to the world, for as long as men shall fly.

Across our land lie the great world routes of today—no longer of tomorrow. Canada is the midland between the two great dynamics of the post-war world, America and Russia.

That is the reversal in our world position that 1942 brought.

Eighteen months ago, Canada was still the most secluded of major countries—the last comfortable nation that felt no fear. On the east, west and north, we were secure behind thousands of miles of ocean. On the south, we had neighbors so congenial that often it was hard to tell ourselves apart. We Canadians had all the future and could take our time.

Today, our seclusion and our secure future belong with the snows of yester-year. To the east, huge aircraft by the dozen take off daily for the routine hop to Europe, direct via Newfoundland or north via the Labrador, Baffin, Greenland and Iceland. To the west, dozens more pass over Edmonton or up the coast for Alaska, Siberia or Europe. Trucks stream north along the Alaska highway, and a railway is studied that may one day reach Bering strait. The wells at Fort Norman are grown to an oil field, and their oil flows hundreds of miles by pipeline over the Mackenzie mountains to Whitehorse for the planes and trucks. New roads push north to shorten the route to the Mackenzie, with others talked of to parallel the great river.

Today, Canada is the main street of the world. Across this middle ground meet the great drives of tomorrow. Those drives from beyond our borders will rule the future of Canada and of Canadians, whether we like it or not.

Ineluctable

That is the shape of our destiny. And we cannot escape it.

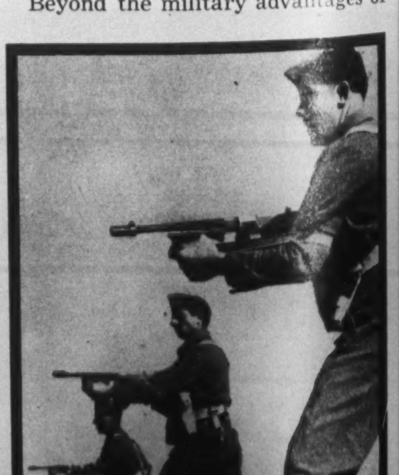
The shortest routes from the United States to *all* of Europe and Asia lead across Canada.

"Today, wherever you may live, no spot on the once-wide globe is farther than 60 hours away from your local airport," as Consolidated Aircraft, makers of the famous Liberator bombers and Catalina flying boats, advertised recently.

For example: New York and Chungking, by surface travel, are 11,300 miles and 31 days apart; by air, across Canada, 7,500 miles and 38 *hours*. New York to Moscow, surface, 5,700 miles and eight days; by air, across Canada, 4,525 miles and 23 hours. New York to London, surface, 3,700 miles and five days; by air over Canada, 3,462 miles and 17 hours.

Aircraft now on the way will narrow this shrinking globe even faster. The 23-ton Liberator and Flying Fortress are three times the size of standard air liners of 1940. Yet Lt.-Gen. Arnold, chief of the U.S. army air force, has said that the 23-tonners "are the last of the small bombers." Thirty-ton cargo carriers are in production. The 70-ton Boeing B-19 and Martin Mars have been flown for over a year. Martin has designed a 125-tonner and is ready to start on a 250-tonner. Consolidated has completed design and a wooden mock-up of a plane to carry 400 passengers and crew across the Atlantic in a few hours.

Beyond the military advantages of



Preparing for the day when they'll have an opportunity to "get some of their own back", Greek troops in the Middle East are shown with the guns they hope to use on the Nazis.

VICTORY BONDS
HAVE FIREPOWER

We must face the sobering thought that this War will be won only with Guns, Planes, Tanks and Tools, with Ships, Ammunition and huge quantities of food.

This requires tremendous financing and Canada is making a marvellous job of it all, because every living soul in Canada has confidence in this Land of Freedom.

This message is not a plea to buy Victory Bonds . . . **we must buy Victory Bonds** to back the attack, and we must pledge ourselves to do everything to keep Canada just as it is, just as it must always be . . . a Land of Progress and limitless opportunities.

A. TEOLIS, LIMITED
112-114 BOND STREET, TORONTO

Get there first. Hit hard . . . and keep rolling.

That's the basis of the modern attack, the secret of success in a war of movement.

For greater speed and striking power, our army moves forward on Rubber. But, Japan controls 90% of the raw rubber regions of the world.

Faced with a shortage of this critical material, the United Nations are feverishly producing synthetic rubbers. One of the basic materials for synthetic rubber is Butadiene . . . and a ready convenient source of Butadiene is ALCOHOL.

To provide Alcohol for this and other urgent needs, our plants are on full war production. In this as in many other aspects of the national effort, INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL takes its place with the fighting tools of war.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS LIMITED

Canadian air routes today and the commercial advantages tomorrow, loom the horrible probabilities of the next war, if we of the United Nations are mad enough to sow its seeds.

The 250-ton aircraft is likely to appear within five years. Not far beyond waits the 1,000-tonner, expected by some within ten years, and with ample time to take the air within twenty-five years from 1939.

The 1,000-tonner has been called by one writer "The Ultimate Terror", for it could "attack any city on the earth without ever being seen by spotters on the ground." With 400 tons of useful load, a single one of these craft used as a bomber could pulverize a tract forty miles long and 250 feet wide in fourteen minutes, or could fire a tract 190 miles long and 1,000 feet wide. And the cost of the plane is estimated at less than $4,000,000. Striking by surprise, as the Japs did at Pearl Harbor, a fleet of such monsters could knock out any country on earth within an hour of dropping the first bomb, and before the conquered knew they were at war—the German-Japanese dream come true. The existence of such planes in the not-so-distant future seems certain. Who will own them? And how will they be used? The answers are the key to the future.

For the air power rules the world now, with navies and armies unable to campaign without its protection. And Canada is the world arena of the air.

Which Will Canada Be?

Faced with such possibilities, the world will not wait if Canadians are slow to decide and act.

Which will Canada be—Switzerland or Belgium? And what can Canadians do about it.

We can do several things:

1. Awake to our situation—our danger and our opportunities.

2. Stand on our own feet and decide our own external policy.

Neither England nor America can help us much more. They adjoin us on one side only, and are pre-occupied with their own problems—as Lord Hankey warned Canada for the British government in 1934, in the warning that Mr. Bennett suppressed. And now England is tired, and her resources curtailed.

3. Work for close friendship with Russia. Our recent exchange of ministers with Moscow is a beginning.

4. Work for friendship between Russia and the United States.

Once, before 1759, the welfare of Canada depended on peace between France and England. For over 150 years now it has depended on peace between England and America.

As from 1942, our welfare depends on peace between America and Russia.

Whether we like it or not, our future will be controlled by our neighbors, not by our parents. The nearest neighbor is the United States. The next nearest is Russia—for all of Canada west of Sault Ste. Marie is nearer to Russia than to Britain.

5. Face the fact that peace is one and indivisible—that the only alternative to total war is total peace.

And work for a supreme world government, developing into a world democracy.

The alternative? The "Ultimate Terror", in the lifetime of many of us.

6. Build up a Canadian merchant navy of the air, to carry our traffic abroad, to earn us international exchange, and above all, to give us bargaining counters in the eventual post-war allocation of air routes—a way to "cash in", in exchange for the use of our world-central air lanes that we inevitably will have to grant to others.

Our Mental Obstacles

The worst obstacles to this program are in our own minds—in our prejudices and habits.

How many of us in Canada realize that we now live in the world of flight? And what this means?

Most of us still live by the distorted picture of the world we learned from maps on Mercator's projection.

Many of us are isolationists—provincial, nationalist, or imperialist. We hear most of the first two. But the imperial isolationists are the more dangerous, for they harm the Commonwealth, as well as Canada.

Some of us distrust or dislike Russia, for reasons religious or economic. Will these understand that they lose less by friendship with Russia than by holding aloof?

And there are our colonials, dreaming of Queen Victoria and of London paramount, not yet reconciled to adult self-reliance.

These are the obstacles to our acting with foresight and vigor. Will we remove them?

Will we lift our minds from their ruts in time?

Cloth of glass: this quite flexible fabric represents one of the many industrial developments resulting from war's demands. Much of it is now used for electrical insulation.

GOLD AND DROSS

Your money is important. That is why each week in "Gold and Dross" we tell you what and what not to invest it in. And we try to do it as sagaciously and as expertly as possible. This requires patient and painstaking investigation and careful judgment, but the sound reputation of "Gold and Dross" built up over a number of years—more than we care to remember — has justified our effort and been our reward.—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

let us factory-rebuild your Underwoods now —while we still have replacement parts!"

● First, a ban on new typewriters for all but essential users. Today, heavy demands upon present stocks of rebuilding parts. Tomorrow—who knows? But you don't have to worry—yet!

Now, you can have any Underwood Typewriter factory-rebuilt *by the manufacturer*. With new, genuine parts and the unerring skill and experience of the builders, Underwood craftsmen will restore new-machine speed, accuracy and durability *to see you through*—no matter how long the war lasts!

Underwood-Elliott-Fisher rebuilding costs little compared to the years of further service it ensures. Time payments if desired. Don't delay! Have your Underwoods rebuilt *today*. Write or phone for an estimate *now*.

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER LIMITED
Joseph L. Seitz, President
Head office: 135 Victoria St., Toronto
Branches in all Canadian Cities

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS — CANADA'S *7-OUT-OF-10 CHOICE! *According to Underwood Elliott Fisher records.

THE OTTAWA LETTER

What Labor is Asking of NWLB

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

NATIONAL War Labor Board is holding its inquiry into disturbed labor relations in public on the premise that the national interest is more important than any other interest involved and that informed public opinion on what is uncovered by the inquiry should have a salutary influence on the situation and assist the Board and the Government to set it right.

The premise might be right enough if the public were able to avail itself of the Board's invitation to sit in at the proceedings. Could the public be fully aware of the positions taken and the proposals made in this inquiry on matters which have a vital bearing on the national interest by elements most directly involved in these production-retarding labor relations it would doubtless make the weight of its opinion felt. Unfortunately it is easier for the Board to court such awareness than to procure it.

Mr. and Mrs. Pro Bono Publico cannot be present in person to see, hear and pass judgment on what is transpiring. They must assign their proxies to the press. And for a combination of reasons the daily press, to which they mainly look for information on current developments, cannot give them the whole story or picture. The newspapers haven't the space to give in full the submissions made by the organizations represented before the McTague Board; and if they had the space the war-occupied public would not have time to read them. And without violation of the traditional newspaper rule against the introduction of editorial comment or anything approaching it into the news columns it would be pretty nearly impossible to convey comprehensive intelligence of the matter in a condensed summary.

We are going to attempt herewith to give the sense of what has been adduced during the first week of the inquiry, but we imagine that the Labor Board desires the attention of more than the cream of the crop of Canada's adult population which comprises this journal's audience. We would proffer the suggestion, therefore, that Chairman McTague have a tabulation made of the principal proposals submitted to his Board and have it printed in bold-face type in the newspapers which reach the masses of the people. The reaction, it is to be fancied, would be all he could desire in the way of aroused public opinion. War funds are being spent for less useful purposes.

Not all the labor relations disturbances in essential industry are in the nature of strikes or threatened strikes. In recent weeks, for example, there was the combined work cessation and lockout at the Ford plant in Windsor and the ten to twenty minute unauthorized rest period stoppage followed by a lockout at the Boeing plant at Vancouver. And in his introduction of the present inquiry Chairman McTague reasoned that labor unrest leading to strike action might in some cases be provoked by prevailing labor relations and by the provisions of and the methods of administering wartime labor control orders. Whatever the causes, however, the great majority of these disturbances have been taking place on the initiative of organized labor and for the most part on that of the big international labor union organizations.

During the first week of the inquiry the heads of the Canadian branches of these organizations—the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (AF of L) and the Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO)—submitted proposals which they hold to be necessary, not to prevent strikes in wartime (they still want to retain the strike weapon war or no war), but to improve the labor situation from their standpoint. We were in attendance during a good part of the time the hearings were in progress and we have read more than once every word of the briefs presented by these two labor organizations and that of Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Thus, we are acquainted not only with the proposals themselves but with the spirit in which they were submitted.

The most significant aspects of the matter are quite clear. One of them is that the last thing the big labor organizations want is a friendly relationship between Canadian workers and their employers. They want instead a perpetual struggle of labor unions against employers and the extension of this struggle as widely as possible over industrial and other enterprises. They want an open right-of-way for their competitive membership campaigns to line up behind them more and more workers in this struggle. They call this, of course, the trade union movement, but we don't think they would dispute this interpretation of the movement as it is represented by them.

Want Federal Order

Their proposals interpret themselves. They want a federal compulsory collective bargaining order under the War Measures Act for the duration (provincial jurisdiction standing in the way of a demand for it on a permanent basis), but it is for themselves they want it, as part of their right-of-way. They ask that only the big trade unions be recognized as bargaining agencies on the side of the workers. No matter how harmonious and peaceful and how satisfactory to the workers immediately concerned may be relations between employees and employers which are controlled by company and other independent unions, they want such unions outlawed, debarred from acting for their voluntary members in compulsory collective bargaining.

AF of L protests that it doesn't want the closed shop and the check-off demanded by CIO but the protest doesn't stick very well in face of its insistence that labor agreements between independent unions and employers should be disallowed as being in the nature of "yellow dog" contracts and that no worker or group of workers should be allowed disassociation from collective bargaining agreements negotiated by the big unions.

When it is considered that only 18 per cent of the million and a quarter workers in Canadian factories have so far become members of the big trades unions it is a little difficult to see just why the leaders of these unions should be allowed to dictate conditions governing the country's labor relations, more especially since a high percentage of labor disturbances have been occurring in plants where these unions have secured or are attempting to secure control of the workers.

Another significant aspect of the matter and one that touches still more closely the interest of the general public is the demand of these labor organizations that the wartime wage stabilization policy of the government be disregarded whenever they choose to put forward a case for higher wages on the ground that ceiling wage levels are inequitable or, in the case of the CIO demand, that they are lower in one locality or in one province than in another. And not only that wage stabilization policy be disregarded but that it be disregarded no matter what modifications would have to be made in other departments of the nation's wartime economic structure and policy to permit this—in price control, distribution of consumer goods, taxation, for example. This also is a proposition of CIO.

When the cost of living bonus was first introduced late in 1940 it was on a voluntary basis, with employers free to compensate workers for increases in the cost of living by either the bonus or by higher wages. Many of them advanced wage rates instead of paying bonuses. The big unions now claim that such increases should be regarded as having no connection with the cost of living and that the full cost of living bonus should be paid to all workers, in addition of course to the proposed raising of allegedly low level wage rates.

CIO Righteousness

These, we think, are the most significant of the many proposals for remedial action in regard to labor relations advanced by the big unions, the enumeration of all of which would take too much space. In view of the nature of these proposals and of the small percentage of Canadian workers for whom these unions are entitled to speak, it is hardly possible to avoid admiration for the confident assumption of righteousness with which CIO asks that the Labor Department be required to adopt a policy which would "positively" support these labor organizations and replace its present attitude of "neutrality".

As was to have been expected, CMA took direct issue with practically all the union proposals and placed most of the blame for labor unrest and disturbances on trades union leaders, reserving the rest of it for the government in connection with its wage policy in the plants controlled by it. It represented the union leaders as disregarding the nation's anti-inflation policy and taking advantage of the desperate wartime need of labor to demand increasingly higher wages as a means of increasing union membership in competition one with the other. Not unnaturally, in the light of recent experience, it reasoned that compulsory collective bargaining would result in still more aggressive and widespread competition between the unions, with further agitation for and promises of wage increase in defiance of the ceiling.

But CMA didn't seem very confident that its objection to the proposed compulsory measure would be upheld, for it went on to urge that bargaining rights should not be reserved for the big unions only, that company and other independent unions should be recognized, that there should be no closed shop, that any necessary pay increases should be in the form of a bonus only, that local standards should continue to govern wage rates, that unions should be made legally responsible for carrying out their side of collective agreements and required to register, file their constitutions and bylaws and give an accounting of their financial affairs.

A "Living Wage"

CMA seemed especially disturbed that the Labor Board in opening the inquiry should have raised a question about a "living wage". Although the unions did not go into the matter CMA was concerned about the possibility that the principle of living wage might be interpreted as involving family allowances or family need, with productivity of labor given second place as the basis of wage rates. It pointed to wages in war plants under government control as one of the most disturbing factors in labor unrest, forcing private employers to support applications for wage increases in order to hold their workers.

CMA was wise, we think, in not resting its case against compulsory collective bargaining on a blanket objection to the proposal and in going on to specify provisions which would make it less objectionable. For a compulsory collective bargaining measure of some kind is one of the things which may result from this inquiry. If it does it will probably be very limited—limited of a certainty to the duration, probably limited to war industries, and, one would think from what has been brought out, not going as far as granting exclusive bargaining rights to the big unions.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
Office — 803 Northern Ontario Building — Toronto

CANADA'S DAGGER IS READY TO STRIKE!

LIEUT. GENERAL
A. G. L. McNAUGHTON
who called the highly-trained and well-equipped Canadian Army, "A dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin."

• *Through rough country and rough weather, Canadian-built mechanized units of the Canadian Army prove under punishing active service conditions that "they have what it takes"!*

• *Attacking party negotiating barbed wire entanglements upon coming ashore.*

by L. S. B. SHAPIRO

War correspondent for the Montreal Gazette and famous for his regular broadcasts from London.

CANADIAN ARMY ON MANOEUVRES, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND—You probably never heard of the Battle of Long Crendon. It will not go down in the history of this war. No Axis troops have been defeated in the hills overlooking the picturesque English town called Long Crendon. Yet it was an important battle to the men in the war office, poring over maps and blueprints, who are responsible for the strategy of our coming offensive. These men will remember Long Crendon because it tested the efficiency of Canadian transport. "The dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin" is the Canadian army that must be thrust forward on wheels. Long Crendon proved that Canadians have the wheels and the men to drive them. The "battle" occurred during the great Canadian-British manoeuvres just completed. I was with the Canadians spearheading the attack at the fringe of the "enemy" line. A break-through at this point was important to the whole campaign. Time was short. The zero hour for the battle of Long Crendon was set for six-thirty under lengthening shadows of a setting sun. Transport had to be brought up fast—carriers, artillery, anti-aircraft, ammunition supplies, tanks. Hundreds of vehicles roared through the English countryside. They sped over asphalt highways and struggled across water-logged meadows and rutted country roads. This was a test of speed and mechanical efficiency. Then six-thirty—the zero hour. Our troops moved across a wide valley to attack on high ground overlooking Long Crendon. War Office referees examined our dispositions. The transport was there—all of it. Every supply truck, every carrier, every motor-drawn field piece was in its proper place, mudsplattered but triumphant. Referees gave us the nod. Our men and supplies had arrived in time and in sufficient superiority to overwhelm the "enemy". That's the brief story of the battle of Long Crendon. You won't read it in history books. But our High Command knows as a result of Long Crendon that when the great offensive starts the Canadian dagger will be thrust forward on wheels, with a hundred per cent. efficiency. There was no more significant feature of this gruelling 10 days' workout than the magnificent performance of the Canadian Army's Canadian-built mechanized equipment. I know from personal experience because I moved to the battle line in a General Motors Heavy Duty Personnel Carrier. War correspondents, like armies, move on wheels. And war correspondents, like armies, cannot brook delay. That's why I'm glad I'll have that Chev. at my disposal when we move against the real and deadly enemy.

● In this direct cable, datelined "Canadian Army on Manoeuvres, Somewhere in England," L. S. B. Shapiro, famous war correspondent, pays tribute to the stamina and dependability of the mechanized equipment which Canadian factories are supplying for Canadian fighting men. Throughout the world, in every theatre of war, vehicles built in Canada are wheeling into action. We of General Motors are proud to say that thousands of these vehicles are built in the plants and shops of General Motors of Canada—where, at bench, machine and assembly line, determined men and women stand pledged to the task of keeping them rolling—for Victory!

GM
GENERAL MOTORS
CHEVROLET • PONTIAC
OLDSMOBILE
McLAUGHLIN-BUICK
CADILLAC • CHEVROLET
AND GMC TRUCKS

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS

GM-543

Stalin, the Commander-in-Chief, Directs Russia

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

There is no doubt that the Soviet-Polish break has its military meaning. And this once again casts the spotlight upon Stalin, the Commander-in-Chief. Abroad it is not appreciated enough that Stalin is a synthesis of a great military leader and a nation builder.

Stalin's whole past has suited him eminently for his present position of director of Russia's vast military operations. Everything to Stalin is part of the front—industry, farming, education. In this there are some lessons for us.

"THE invincible defense of Stalingrad was matched by the commanding military leadership of Stalin," recently commented Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

This is not the first time that Mr. Churchill made such reference to Joseph Stalin. Nor was this opinion his alone. Harry Hopkins, Wendell Willkie, Admiral Standley, at one time or another all have made similar reference to the Soviet Premier's brilliant military qualities.

And with good reason. For it is Stalin who is responsible for the strategic plan of operations which has thwarted all Nazi efforts to knock the Russians out of the war. Stalin prepared and directed the execution of the fighting retreat in the fall of 1941, the scorched earth policy, the powerful stand before Moscow and finally the two winter counter-offensives. It is Stalin who designed the plan for holding the enemy at Stalingrad, thus changing the course of the whole war.

Although he has become Commander-in-Chief of the Red Armies only since the Nazi attack in 1941, Stalin elaborated his basic military principles many years before. In directing Soviet military operations in the early years of Soviet power from 1918 to 1921, Stalin set down a scientific doctrine of strategy and tactics, to the main lines of which the Red Army has adhered to this day.

"The principal task of strategy," he then wrote, "is to determine the main direction in which to advance . . . and along which it is most advantageous . . . to deliver the main blow at the enemy in order to achieve the aims set by the program. A strategic plan is a plan for the organization of the decisive blow in the direction in which it is most likely to produce the maximum results.

"In other words to define the direction of the main blow means to predetermine the character of the operations throughout the duration of the war, and, consequently, to predetermine, to the extent of nine-tenths, the fate of the war itself. This is the aim of strategy."

But the principal task of tactics, he wrote, "is to determine the ways and means, the forms and methods of struggle that are most suited to the concrete circumstances at the given moment and are most certain to prepare a strategic success. That is why tactical actions and their results should be appraised not by themselves, not from the viewpoint of their immediate effect, but from the viewpoint of the aims and possibilities of strategy."

These are the guiding considerations of the Red Army since June 1941. During the first period of the war it was Stalin's aim to *fight* and *retreat* only in so far as necessary, heavily bleeding the German army, exhausting its accumulated supplies, forcing it to bring its reserve into action. All this time the cardinal thought had been to weaken the enemy as much as possible while retaining a powerful Red Army.

During the second period of the war, beginning with the German approach to Moscow and the Russian industrial areas of the south, the aim had been to *halt* the enemy and grind him down.

The third period began with the Soviet counter offensive in the winter of 1941 and continued through the Soviet counter offensive in the winter of 1942. The aim is to drive back the enemy and *destroy* him.

It is in line with this plan, the development of which the world has been watching with bated breath, that Stalin elaborated perhaps his greatest contribution to the art of warfare—the mobilization of the whole people for guerilla warfare and the integration of the popular military struggle with that of the regular army.

No Invincible Armies

Who but an accomplished military leader could have issued those first shattering orders for the implementation of the scorched earth policy?

You remember them. Stalin proclaimed:

"History shows that there are no invincible armies and never have been. . . .

"There must be no room in our ranks for whimperers and cowards, for panic-mongers and deserters. Our people must know no fear in fight . . . must rise against the enemy and defend their rights and their land . . . organize all round assistance for the Red Army . . . wage a ruthless fight against all disorganizers of the rear, deserters, panic mongers . . . exterminate spies, diversionists and enemy parachutists. . . .

"All who by their panic mongering and cowardice hinder the work of defense, no matter who they are, must be immediately haled before the military tribunal. In case of forced retreat of Red Army units, all rolling stock must be evacuated, the enemy must not be left a single engine, a single railway car, not a single pound of grain or a gallon of fuel.

"The collective farms must drive off their cattle. All valuable property, including non-ferrous metals, grain and fuel which can not be withdrawn, must be destroyed without fail.

"In areas occupied by the enemy, guerilla units, mounted and on foot, must be formed, diversionist groups must be organized to combat the enemy troops, to foment guerilla warfare everywhere, to blow up bridges and roads, damage telephone and telegraph lines, set fire to forests, stores, transports. In the occupied regions conditions must be made unbearable for the enemy and all his accomplices. They must be hounded and annihilated at every step and all their measures frustrated."

Thus began the terrible response of the Russian people to the attack of the enemy. Stalin's call resounded through the lands of "mother" Russia. The enemy soon felt on his hide the results of the scorched earth.

Stalin's passionate interest and

The job **now** is to win the war. The job **then** will be to build and enjoy the comforts of a better world.

Here's a recipe for Practical Patriotism and Practical Post-War Planning — **Buy Victory Bonds Now!** With the purchase of these bonds, you can start to plan that new home, or to modernize your present one. In doing so, your first consideration should be comfort in the modern manner — Automatic Heating with M-H Controls. Minneapolis-Honeywell as a result of research and development of special ordnance instruments for the United Nations will be in a better position than ever to supply the finest in Automatic Heating Control. Send for our booklet "Contribution to Better Living."

Buy Victory Bonds today and make your plans come true!

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Limited
117 Peter St., Toronto, Canada

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL
Regulator Company Limited

brilliancy in military affairs are easy to understand when you consider the man's life. From the age of seventeen he had been associated with violent underground struggle to the death against the Czarist regime. Until the victorious Soviet revolution of November 1917 his mode of existence was that of a guerillero, a guerilla fighter. No mercy, no quarter were asked or given.

His one cardinal thought had been how to arm the people to overthrow the Czar.

"What revolution can be victorious without arms?" he asked his fellow revolutionaries in 1905. "What revolutionary would say 'Down with Arms!'? What do we need in order to really win? We need three things. *First—arms, second—arms, third—arms and* more arms."

You can almost hear the same words resounding in Stalin's speeches following the Nazi invasion and especially during negotiations with the United States and Britain. Arms—guns, tanks, planes,—Stalin knew that they would decide the issue.

Understood Situation

Ever since the foundation of the Soviet Union Stalin made evident his understanding of the fate that history has in store for unarmed people in a rapacious world.

Fifteen years ago in initiating the fight for industrializing backward "Mother" Russia, he proclaimed passionately:

"Backward people are beaten. But we do not wish to be beaten. No, we do not! We have fallen behind the leading countries by fifty to one hundred years. We must overcome this gap in ten years. Either we shall accomplish this, or we shall be destroyed."

To overcome this backwardness Stalin made Russia march ahead at forced draft. Hundreds of metallurgical and machine-building plants were constructed. Airplane, tank and ammunition plants sprang up in the wilderness far to the east of the European frontier, well hidden from prying eyes.

Stalin has always viewed the battle for industry as another "front."

"Now," he said in 1921, following the end of the Russian Civil War, "we have passed from the front of Civil War to the front of industry. Accordingly we now need good commanders for industry. . . Now we must train new regimental commanders, brigade commanders, divisional commanders and army corps commanders for economics, for industry. Unless we have such people we shall be unable to advance a single step."

Industry made possible the creation of a powerful Red Army. With the characteristic "logical and practical mind of a business executive or lawyer," to use Mr. Willkie's words, Stalin caused to be cast aside outworn and inapplicable dogma which in the past had maintained that under a workers' regime only a voluntary people's militia would be required. Stalin knew differently.

Creator of Red Army

He became the organizer and godfather of the present day Red Army, the initiator and developer of major technical measures designed to strengthen it, the educator of its leadership.

Stalin was no tyro in military matters when he set out to make the Red Army the strongest in the world. He gathered a vast amount of military experience in the Russian Civil War, (1918-1921) particularly at Stalingrad, then called Tsaritsyn.

Sent to the city to organize the food supplies Stalin discovered the command completely riddled with treachery and though lacking direct authority removed nearly all of the leading officers. Trotsky was infuriated but Stalin held firm. Treachery was destroyed. The city was saved.

In October 1919 Stalin was sent to attempt to block General Denikin who was threatening Moscow from Orel. Trotsky wanted the Red Army to attack the enemy via the shortest route—over the Don steppe. But Stalin pointed out that the Don Cossacks would fight for their own land against the Red troops. If, however, the attack were directed in a circuitous way across the industrial areas of the Donets Basin, the Cossacks would not leave their own territory, and in addition, the workers would support the Reds. This policy was adopted and Denikin was driven back and eventually defeated. This was another application of the well known military axiom that the straight line is not always the "shortest" distance between two points.

Documents of the Civil War show that Stalin elaborated his military theories in great detail. Thus in order 10726 (October 9, 1919) he ordered the commanding officers "in working towards the objectives (to) avoid advancing in line formation, but concentrate the forces for flank attacks upon the main forces of the enemy operating in the major direction, bearing in mind that success can be achieved only by manoeuvre. I draw special attention to the expediency of using cavalry for attacks upon the flanks and rear of the enemy, concentrating it in large formations on the flanks, thus at the same time ensuring the junction." This principle has been widely applied in all Soviet offensives in this war.

As Commander-in-Chief Stalin is surrounded by a corps of experienced general officers who both plan the strategy and tactics of the armies on the 2,000-mile long front and direct them. These officers include General Grigori M. Stern who has commanded the Eastern Armies, Marshal Georgis K. Zhukov, Lt. General Leliushenko, Col. Gen. Ivan S. Konev, Col. Gen. of Aviation Novikov, chief of the Soviet Air Forces, Col. Gen. Joseph R. Apanasenko, Marshal Kulik, outstanding artillery expert, Marshals Voroshilov and Budenny, both in charge of reserve armies and a number of newly appointed generals.

All vital decisions are made in consultation with these officers. Those who have attended meetings at which Stalin was present say that often he appears to hesitate, but only in order to draw out all those present. He tests his own ideas, weighs every side of the question, listens carefully to everyone's opinion, invites new formulations, all the while elaborating his own original proposal. Once a decision is reached, he acts decisively and swiftly, fully confident of success.

He is a man of iron logic, intolerant towards his enemies, courageous and inexorable. He is extremely consistent and his decisions follow one another in a definite pattern; each one grows out of the one preceding it, matures partly within the one that came before.

He has stated many times that the road to victory must lie through temporary defeats. But his faith in victory is unshakeable.

THE HITLER WAR

Luftwaffe Decline Brightens Invasion Prospects

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE battle which we have just witnessed was far more than a battle for Tunisia, or even for control of the Mediterranean. It was a full dress rehearsal for the Battle of Europe. It presents a pattern and a promise of our new-style blitz warfare. To our commanders, and to all of us, it gives for the first time solid material by which to judge with some accuracy the course and duration of that final showdown with Hitler towards which we are all now looking.

This battle has provided an opportunity for experiment and experience in the use of tanks and in aircraft to support them, which would have been bought much more dearly had we been forced to plunge into the great battle for Europe with almost wholly maneuver-trained troops and commanders. Developing the tactics used by Montgomery at Alamein when he flung his "thunderbolt" through the gap opened by the sappers and infantry, and the unique style of air support employed in the Battle of El Hamma, which turned the Mareth Line, we won a final victory more sudden than anyone had expected, by an extreme concentration of force.

One of the mysteries of the battle, in its middle phase, was the inactivity of the redoubtable Eighth Army. It is now revealed, in the news report that the British 7th Armored Division took the surrender of its old adversary, the 15th Panzer, that a large part of Montgomery's armor had been brought around to the west and added to the weight of General Anderson's First Army. Similarly, much of the attack aviation of the Desert Air Force joined in the gigantic and, as it proved, irresistible aerial onslaught of last Friday, which blasted a pathway for our armor.

The new aerial tactics call for the use of squadrons of 18 to 20 bombers —Bostons, Bisleys, Baltimores, Mitchells and Marauders—in unending succession. The planes fly in two lines abreast and on the opening of the leader's bomb-bay, release their bombs in such sequence as to virtually blanket the small area underneath.

"Cast-iron" Germans

While our imagination has been electrified by the blitz ending to the show, when the armor and the air force suddenly achieved absolute mastery of the battlefield, we would only be learning half the lessons of the campaign if we forgot how many months of preparation and battle hardening, and what bitter and costly weeks of fighting it took by our artillery and infantry, to clear the way for that final glorious day.

When we land on the continent there will again be a hard shell of fortified positions to laboriously pry loose, and again the fierce and disciplined resistance of the enemy troops to stress beyond the breaking point, before the great crack-up in which the whole German system will crumble and dissolve. Never did this German system show its fatal resemblance to cast-iron more clearly than it did last weekend in Tunisia. As our pressure increased it resisted uniformly to the last, then shattered.

Nothing was more encouraging or illuminating in the Tunisian campaign, as to the future course of the war, than the development of the aerial fighting. We were too slow with our air power to win the first round. Because the Americans judged that they would meet a month's resistance by Vichy troops in Morocco and Algeria, they gave first priority to the assault infantry, and second to air force ground personnel. The result of this was that we weren't able to provide air cover for the light armored force which sought, after the unexpectedly early success at Algiers, to rush Bizerta and Tunis.

Luftwaffe's Loss

We won't make that mistake again. Instead, we are more likely to develop the success of the Desert Air Force in moving its ground staff ahead by transport plane within hours after the capture of enemy airfields. Seven days after the advance from Alamein began, it had its fighters operating over El Agheila, 750 miles to the west. And ground service was such that out of one group of 160 planes thus moved forward into Libya only one was unable to fly.

Then there was the loss incurred by the Luftwaffe in trying to cover this campaign, and its decision, at a certain point, that it could afford to throw in no more planes. Not the least of the military results of the past half-year's fighting in North Africa is the substantial slice pared off the Luftwaffe's total strength.

On Monday of this week Algiers headquarters announced that the score of Axis planes shot down by the North-West African air force and by our A.A. had risen to 1978. Three weeks before they had claimed "over 1000" additional planes destroyed on the ground. So that by now the North-West African air force can be reckoned to have destroyed well over 3000 planes. On top of this the Axis lost, between Alamein and Tripoli, no less than 2475 planes to the Desert Air Force.

Thus the Luftwaffe has lost around 6000 planes in this last half-year in Africa, exclusive of all those lost in the Mediterranean or smashed in crackups, of which we know nothing. At the same time reports of heavy German air losses are coming out of Russia. The Soviet claim for last week alone amounts to 930. These are serious losses for the Luftwaffe to absorb, just at the beginning of a critical season, and there can be little doubt but that Goering's force is now stretched to the limit, and perhaps beyond the limit, of its resources.

One still occasionally meets people who contend that the Germans are holding back their real air strength, and must have a huge striking force in reserve somewhere. This is a hangover from the wild estimates of German air strength given by Lindbergh and Al Williams back in 1940, when they talked it up to a total strength of 40,000 to 50,000 machines, in front-line and reserve, with a monthly production of 4000 to 5000. Even conservative American military writers spoke of a German front-line strength of 9000.

Actually, the Luftwaffe was never that strong, nor German plane production so great. Its strength had seemed greater because—as with the Japanese in Malaya and Java—its early opponents had been so weak. There was no doubt, when it came to the Battle of Britain, but that the monthly loss of 1000 planes was hurting the Luftwaffe badly. Nor is there any record of the Germans sending more than 450 planes against London, or any other objectives in Britain, on a single night.

That the Luftwaffe's strength is now well past its peak is a matter of daily demonstration. Stretched as it is, how is it going to meet the enormous demands now placed upon it? It must try to hold the Mediterranean front, which demands a great deal of Axis air power to counter our combination of sea and air power. In the East it has to provide cover, in a similar manner, for the exposed German flank on the Black sea, including the Crimea and the Roumanian oil fields; it has to pound the bases around Moscow from which Soviet long-range bombers are attacking Eastern Germany; and it has to harass our convoys to Murmansk and Archangel.

Germany itself has to be increasingly protected by day and night fighter squadrons. Norway, the Low

DEATHS

McKIBBIN, ALAN ERNEST, M.B.—At Toronto General Hospital, May 1, 1943, Dr. Alan E. McKibbin of Oshawa (Capt. R.A.M.C. World War I) beloved husband of Margaret Beattie Somerville and dear father of Peggy and David, elder son of the late Rev. Robert V. McKibbin and Emma (Church) McKibbin, Chelsea, Que. Funeral private from his late residence, Simcoe Street South, Oshawa, May 3rd. Remains cremated.

Why Choose an
ORGANIZATION
as Your Executor?

WE ARE a business organization, chartered under the law to serve as Executor. So a fair question is, *"Why should I name your organization as my executor?"*

There are several major reasons. *Experience* — we know the job from close daily contact with it. *Efficiency* — we have geared ourself to fulfill our responsibilities with the least time and as little lost motion as possible. *Economy* — we feel that our combination of experience and efficiency add up to important savings for estates.

In addition there are advantages of group judgment which we apply to problems, continuing corporate life, financial responsibility, and others which we shall gladly present to you at your convenience.

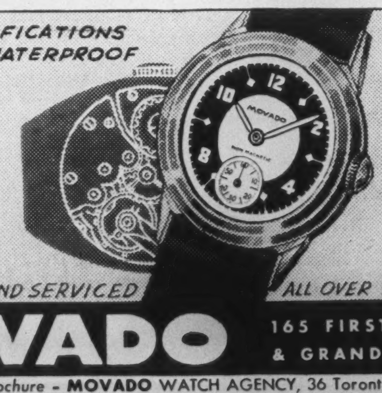
Crown Trust Company

Executors :: Trustees :: Financial Agents

MONTREAL TORONTO

RIGID SPECIFICATIONS FOR MOVADO WATERPROOF

FEATURES:
WATERPROOF
AIRTIGHT
DUSTPROOF
STURDY
FULL SIZED
MOVEMENT



NO SUPERFLUOUS PARTS
THE IDEAL WATCH FOR AIR FORCE ARMY & NAVY PERSONNEL

★ SOLD AND SERVICED ALL OVER THE WORLD

MOVADO 165 FIRST PRIZES & GRAND AWARDS

Write for illustrated brochure - MOVADO WATCH AGENCY, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto

MORE men enjoy Aqua Velva than any other after-shave lotion. Join them! Discover the cool, tingling zest of Aqua Velva . . . its clean, fresh scent. Notice, too, how it leaves your skin feeling softer, smoother.

Avoid waste. Because of war shortages, there is less Aqua Velva. Since nothing can quite take its place, use Aqua Velva judiciously. That way, you will be able to enjoy it regularly.

A FEW OF THE MEMBERS

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB
WOODBINE PARK

SPRING MEETING
MAY 22nd to MAY 29th

Racing, Steeplechasing and Hurdle Racing

THE KING'S PLATE
will be run on Opening Day, May 22nd

FIRST RACE AT 2.30 EACH DAY

COL. K. R. MARSHALL, C.M.G., D.S.O., President
PALMER WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer

LOGISTICS

Logistics, the third branch of military science, is the supplying of everything necessary to strategy and tactics— in the right amount, at the right place, at the right time.

Practice Logistics on the home front by investing in Victory Bonds to the *highest possible amount*, at any place where they are sold. Right now . . . Buy Victory Bonds.

BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL MACHINES

Countries and the French coast have to be covered against invasion. And a substantial reserve should be built up against the latter challenge. The need for more and more fighters, ground strafers and torpedo bombers is going to seriously reduce the number of bombers which can be produced; and if Germany chooses to concentrate on heavy bombers, such as the Heinkel 177, these would be fewer still.

In actual fact, she is clearly concentrating on the Junkers 88, which in performance seems to lie somewhere between our Blenheim and our Boston, and is seen on all fronts.

The retention of an invasion reserve is going to be a painful policy, because it will mean letting go one place after another, such as Tunisia and the Kuban, Sardinia and Sicily, Crete and the Crimea, when the limit in the number of aircraft that can be expended on that position has been reached. The alternative policy, which is certainly more German, of throwing in everything to hold any given position, or counter our invasion, would give us just the chance we want to shoot the Luftwaffe right out of the skies.

As it is, the Germans seem to be steering somewhere between the two policies. Unable to bring themselves to relinquish Tunisia or the Kuban, or badly needing the time which could be gained by stands in these bridgeheads, they have put in a lot of air power and lost the positions *and* the planes.

Their dilemna appears insoluble, however. If they throw everything in at once, there will be a gigantic air battle for perhaps a fortnight, which we are confident we would win. If they send their strength up in dribbles, each dribble will be overwhelmed and their ground forces will be provided with no cover.

In assuming that we will have fighter superiority over the best that the Germans have, the Focke-Wulf 190 and Messerschmitt 109-G, there is the record of the Tunisian and Channel fighting to go on. The FW-190 is a very good machine, quite superior to our old Hurricane and even to the Spitfire V at altitude, not to mention the Kittyhawk or the Airacobra. And many of our fliers consider the Messerschmitt more formidable than the Focke-Wulf.

Spitfire Still Supreme

But our new Spitfire IX, with its improved Merlin 61 motor providing double the power of earlier models at high altitude, is as much superior to the best the Germans have today, as its forerunner was to the 109E's of the Battle of Britain. American Lightning pilots claim that their twin-engined machine is even better, though a correspondent reports that American Spitfire pilots in Tunisia "laughed loudly at this."

Now that the fighting in Tunisia has been reduced to mopping up of the Axis forces penned into Cape Bon, people on our side and on the Axis side are busy picking the location and guessing the time of our invasion of the continent. General Giraud has told the French that it is coming soon, from north and south, east and west. Stalin certainly implied the same in his friendly and confident May Day message. And the Germans, while constantly assuring their people that we have been delayed for months by the Tunisian fighting, and anyway lost our best chance during the crisis in Russia last winter, are plainly worried about the Balkans.

Here is undoubtedly one of our prospective invasion openings. If the Turks should join us—and for what else did Mr. Churchill go to see them, and why else are we shipping them arms "to the limit of the capacity of the Turkish railways"?—they could give us something unique and priceless: a bridgehead in Europe. This bridgehead is protected by fortifications and possesses airfields into which our aviation could be swiftly moved. From here a drive could be sent through Bulgaria towards the Danube, while a simultaneous blow was struck from Smyrna towards Salonika, virtually cutting off the Axis forces left behind in Greece and Crete.

Turks Have Bridgehead

Together with the advantage of the Turkish bridgehead—if we can use it—a Balkan offensive has the precedent of the last war to recommend it, when our drive from Salonika opened the first crack in the German alliance. The restless Balkan peoples might be raised in widespread revolt, and the whole peninsula set aflame by the activities of guerrilla bands supplied by transport plane. And here we would be closest to giving direct support to the Russians, undermining the German right wing on the Black Sea.

Available for the venture are some divisions which fought at Alamein but were not carried forward by Montgomery in his long pursuit. There is the Army of the Nile, formed at the time of the Alamein crisis, the 9th Army of Palestine and Syria, the new Polish Army of perhaps 5 divisions taking shape in Palestine, and the 10th Army of Iraq and Persia, which could contribute some units. Altogether a powerful force, which would presumably be given the support of the experienced Desert Air Force, together with other Middle Eastern air units, and would have large supplies available in Middle Eastern depots, and from India and South Africa.

But the bulk of this army's replacement supplies would have to be transported from Britain and America, and even by the short Mediterranean route this is a long supply line. And the country it would be tackling, in Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, is very tough, with the poorest communications and aerodromes on our side of it, and the best on the enemy's side. These are all factors which the German strategists have certainly considered.

The second possibility of invasion lies, of course, in the Western Mediterranean, a projection of our victorious campaign in Tunisia and our most experienced troops, commanders and air power, onto the continent. More than a possibility, this is really a certainty. The only doubtful factor is which direction our move will take.

Sicily we must have, to secure the Central Mediterranean passage thoroughly for our shipping. But will we proceed from there, as many assume, up the Italian boot? Such a move would hardly be expected to continue over the Alps into Austria, but more likely to open the Adriatic and give us access to the bridgehead which Mihailovitch, now said by the Soviet radio to have the co-operation of the Communist partisans, has been holding open for us. This would give us a triple squeeze in the Balkans.

The alternative would be to move northward from the Algerian ports into Sardinia, Corsica, and Southern France. While securing our flank against the Axis forces in Italy, we would leave them hanging in the air, by-passed, and concentrate on fighting the Germans in France. For such a move we would have the Americans, of whom four divisions gained experience in the Tunisian fighting, the French, with 3 divisions hardened in battle and 8 more being re-armed and trained, and the British First Army, which apparently had about six divisions in the recent battle. The supply line from America would not be much longer than from America to Britain, and there would be all the ports of North Africa available for mustering the force and handling the supplies.

Always The Channel

More of our power appears to have been put into North Africa than was needed to clean out Tunisia; and that, too, must be clearly evident to the Axis. Yet even counting with the 20 divisions we used in the Battle of Tunisia the dozen or so inexperienced American and French divisions gathering in the rear, this is not a force which could stand against the army which Hitler could muster in France. Only if we landed simultaneously on the Channel coast, surely, could we make headway in the south. Even then there would remain the danger of the Germans directing their main power against our southern and northern forces in turn.

Thus we come, as always, to the conclusion that our main landing must be on the Channel. Here is based our main air strength, looming day by day as our greatest advantage over the enemy, and one to be exploited to the full. Here is the great army which alone can meet the German Army—or rather that part of it which Hitler can divert to the west. Here are the Canadians, who have always claimed the honor of being "the point of the dagger." Here is a great arsenal, with a sea supply line only a few miles long.

For all these reasons I assume that the main British attacks will come across the Channel and in the Balkans; and the main American and French attack from North Africa into Southern France.

A good possibility, therefore, is that we will fight a limited campaign to conquer Italy and the Italian islands this year, perhaps make a beginning in the Balkans, and establish a large bridgehead across the Channel, to be prepared during the winter for an all-out drive next spring, more or less on the pattern of the Tunisian campaign, with its long preparation and hardening of the troops, and short, fierce finale. If the Germans, at home or on the battlefield, should show signs of cracking at any time this year, then the Russians and ourselves would naturally press our attack, by land and air, to the limit.

COOL SHAVES

Cited for Comfort

Ingram's Blitzes Burn and Sting—Wilts Whiskers in a Hurry

A medal for comfort—citations for smoothness and speed—belong to Ingram's Shaving Cream! As it wilts your whiskers, Ingram's helps condition your skin for shaving. Your face feels refreshed all day.

Ask your druggist for Ingram's today. If you forget to take along an empty tube, you can get the same number of cool, delightful shaves out of Ingram's economical jar for the same price!

INGRAM'S SHAVING CREAM in jar or tube

Superb FORMAL RENTALS

MORNING SUITS
DINNER JACKETS
EVENING WEAR

For the Entire Wedding Party

YONGE STREET FORMAL

500 YONGE ST. • KI. 9105

PLANTS GROW BETTER

Nature's Own Soil Improver

DETAILS FREE

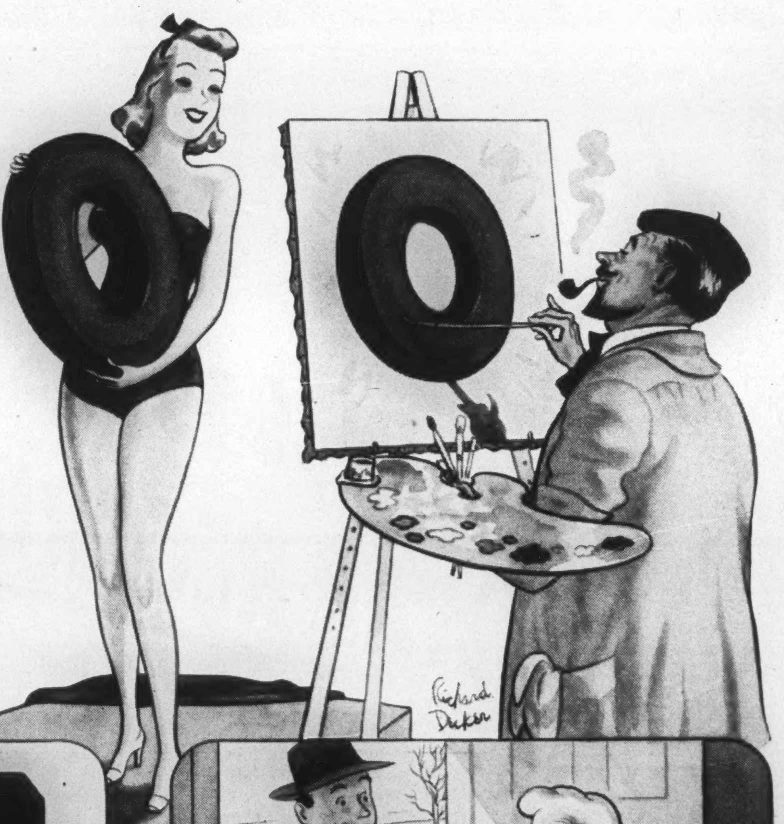
TOBE'S GARDEN PEAT

odorless, weedless, immediately beneficial

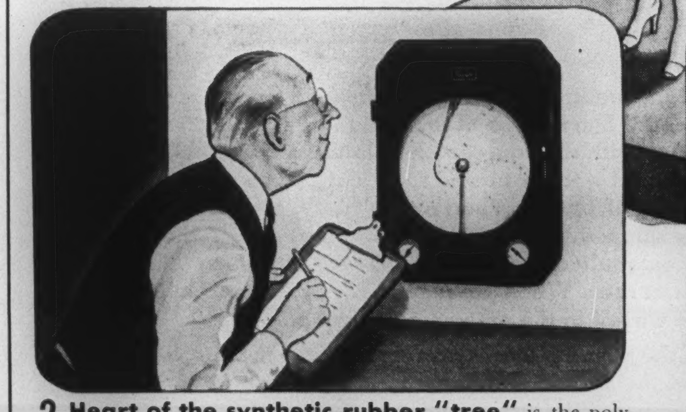
over 75 lb. sack, $1.00

TOBE'S TREERY, NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, ONT.

Synthetic rubber makers must have one-track minds!



1 **If there ever was a business** that called for keeping your eye on the ball, it's the manufacture of synthetic rubber. From raw materials to finished tires and other products for the armed forces, the process is so complex that it must be controlled entirely by instruments.



2 **Heart of the synthetic rubber "tree"** is the polymerization process, where styrene and butadiene (which Taylor Instruments also help to make) are transformed into liquid latex. To accomplish this finicky process on the gigantic scale required calls for such accurate control of time, temperature, and pressure that Taylor Instruments have become standard for the purpose.

3 **When you bring home** your first synthetic rubber tire, you can give a vote of thanks to Taylor. In fact, many things you'll buy after the war, made of materials that don't even exist today, will be due in some measure to the vast reservoir of new skills and new discoveries that Taylor engineers are now accumulating in their all-out war effort.

4 **Speaking of tires,** you can save your doctor's tires by taking temperatures with a Taylor Binoc fever thermometer before you call him. It's 3 times easier to read! Fever thermometers are the only household instruments Taylor is still making. The rest have gone to war, which explains why you may not be able to buy the instrument you want—though most stores still have *some*

5 **If you're in war production** your Taylor Field Engineer is anxious to help you solve any instrumentation problem. If you're in essential *non-war* business, he can help maintain present instruments, or call on Taylor facilities for prompt repairs. Call or write Taylor Instrument Companies of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Romance-Colonels of Poland

BY HENRY PETERSON

The map of Europe can never be redrawn to suit the ideas of the military caste of Poland, says Mr. Peterson, author of many very discerning articles on international affairs which have appeared in these columns during the war.

Mr. Peterson holds that the incurable romanticism of the Polish military mind is a peril to the peace of Europe, and does not represent the true attitude of the Polish people.

SIKORSKI is guardedly welcoming Stalin's desire for a "strong and independent Poland" and Giraud is destined to accept in full Charles de Gaulle's democratic demands to create a unified France, yet leopards don't change their spots. Temporary truces do not alter fundamental cleavages. The elimination of dead wood is the only solution for knotty problems ever discovered by man.

In the ranks of the United Nations are two sets of fanciful people—the French Generals (and Admirals) and the Polish Colonels,—and no matter how stridently Goebbels plays up their obsolescent antics the United Nations are not breaking up, since these men were obscurantists even before September 1939, and the saviours of mankind, the Chinese, British, Russians and Americans, have advanced some way since then in their desire for a better world.

The French Generals are fanciful because, besides being fascists at heart in a democratic camp, they are too logical in mind, while the Polish Colonels are fanciful because, though being also fascists at heart, they are too illogical in mind.

But whereas the French people, being democratic at heart, will put all their generals in their proper place when victory is won, the Polish people, being serfs at heart, will need outside help to line their Colonels up with a new world.

General Charles de Gaulle, besides being acknowledged by the Fighting French forces and fighting French underground, has the support of Winston Churchill, with his free mind, while General Giraud (still the champion of recent Vichyites), who is now seemingly changing his spots with alarming speed, has the support of the Washington State Department, with its authoritarian mind, which is the product of the American system of education.

The Un-Realists

As this authoritarian mind has shown itself more logical than free, we can expect it to display scant favor towards the illogical Polish Government-in-exile in London in irritating Stalin just before the crucial battles of this war when the Russian Army must still bear the brunt of the land fighting. Let us face the fact that this self-appointed body of Poles in London is composed largely of Colonel Beck's protégés, men who supported him in smashing collective security by refusing to have Poland join Britain, France and Russia in a military alliance in August 1939, and who had the year before made Munich possible for Hitler by mobilizing against Czecho-Slovakia and grabbing a parcel of her land, marching side by side with Hitler's army. Being great landowners they seem incapable of resisting the desire to grab other peoples' land.

Behind their incredible irresponsibility of openly backing Hitler against Stalin—though they have withdrawn their demand for an investigation under German supervision of Goebbels's charge that the Russians had murdered 12,000 Polish officers two years ago and had left their identification discs on them, apparently to provide Goebbels with evidence—is again the desire for land, to have an eastern frontier of their own choosing.

The Pilsudski Antic

It harks back to the Pilsudski antic of 1920 when he led his people to war with the infant Soviet Union to wrest territory from it which even the anti-Muscovite Curzon had given to Russia at the Peace Conference, succeeding only when an outsider, Weygand, saved Pilsudski and his romantic generals from imminent defeat at the hands of an almost unarmed enemy. Perhaps these Colonels may be tempted to call in Weygand again in the future, but let them remember that this Fascist-souled general "who had never lost a battle" surrendered to Hitler without fighting when called upon to save his own country and all was still not lost, while Foch, with his implacable will to victory, would have rallied both the French Army and French people, and taken advantage of the Sedan Hitler had served up on a strategical salver by throwing all his armored strength along that thin finger to the coast and leaving their communications almost unprotected. Let the Colonels further remember that the Soviet Union after this war will not be almost unarmed, and that no one is going to war to support the unreal ambitions of their Pilsudskis, Becks and Smigly-Ridzes.

It is, naturally, with reluctance that a fellow member of the United Nations puts these thoughts down on paper for publication, but in the flood of written and radio comments on the Russian-Polish dispute I have not come across one that goes to the root of the trouble—the incurably fanciful character of the Polish Colonels,—and in a few weeks at most the most savage fighting of the war will burst on the world and only military matters will hold its attention. For the good of all, this latest display by the Polish Colonels should be put in its proper perspective, so that the air will have been cleared when their claims come up for settlement at the peace conference.

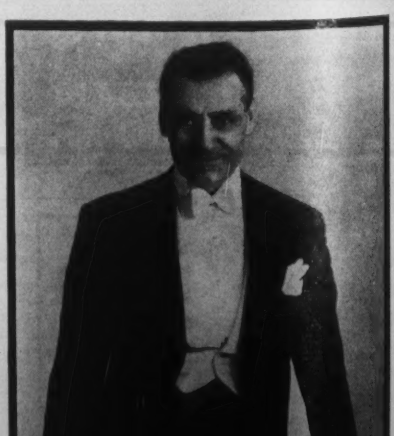
Let us at once face the stubborn fact frankly that for five hundred years this ruling class in Poland has been a fanciful lot. Their antics in European Courts, amorous and political, have been the subject of many a good joke in these five centuries; but these are different times, and if this ruling class, these unrealistic Junkers, will not grow up they must then be treated as the children they insist on being. Not just tolerant and free-living European Courts, but the whole world is involved today in their behavior.

But, fortunately, there is today a new element in the Polish picture—the Polish common man, who forms the great mass of the nation and has for so long been so inarticulate. He may at last take a hand in correcting a five-hundred-year-old joke. That is what the Colonels want to prevent and the Kremlin to bring about.

Ignoring Warnings

The Kremlin has disavowed any intention of forming a Polish Soviet Government-in-exile in Moscow, yet this can only be a relative matter. Not only does the possible creation of such a rival government depend on the future conduct of the Polish Colonels in London, but what is Stalin to do if, say, fifteen or twenty million ordinary Poles set up such a government on Soviet soil, to transfer itself later to Polish soil? He would simply have to recognize it, and let all fascists-at-heart the world over be fully aware now of the certainty that when victory is won the Kremlin will be in a position to do pretty well what it likes with Eastern Europe.

Will the Colonels not see that one more irresponsible act on their part, and the Polish proletariat WILL set up a government of its own to be in tune with the future? One more such act, and they will sign their own abdication not only from their old political power but from their great estates as well. A Chopin march is a stirring, romantic thing, an admirable thing, but its fanciful spirit cannot settle grave international problems. Beware, you dashing Colonels, that a Chopin Nocturne does not take the place of the Marche Polonaise in your lives.



Carlo Peroni, Musical Director of The San Carlo Opera Company, now at the Royal Alexandra Theatre.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Victory Bonds and Lively Balls

BY KIMBALL McILROY

SINCE it appears to be necessary to bribe the Canadian people into paying for the saving of their own skins, this department is happy to announce that it has been doing some thinking along its allotted lines and has come up with an idea of surpassing brilliance. The current method of encouraging people to invest money for a handsome return is to import movie stars from Hollywood who to the accompaniment of considerable fanfare mouth a few lines from their latest war picture after which the duly-impressed populace rushes out to buy bonds. This, it must be admitted, is producing results. It is also producing the reaction in certain quarters that it's a hell of a note when a country has to bring outsiders in to sell itself war bonds. It is sort of like a man refusing to get out of the way of an approaching freight train until someone sings him his favorite song. No one could blame the engineer for figuring that his prospective victim was going to be pretty much of a sitting bird.

Let's look at three facts. Canadians apparently have to get something for their wartime dollars besides just victory. That's one fact. Another is that Canadians, a generally sports-loving people, will pay large quantities of money for little pasteboards which admit them to athletic contests. A third, it doesn't look so hot to be all the time importing high-priced help from outside to assist in making the sale.

A LIGHT begins to dawn? Movie stars are scarcer in Canada than honest politicians, but there are lots of professional athletes, and a goodly number of these have accepted the King's shilling (less taxes) and are scattered about the armed forces. They don't make exceptional soldiers, probably because they're rarely much of an audience and the season is too long. If they were put to more profitable uses it is doubtful if the second front would be perceptibly delayed on that account.

So there we are. Let the government step in and organize their uniformed athletes into leagues which can't help but make money because the overhead will be very low—one thirty a day instead of several thousand a season. Give the whole thing the requisite patriotic angle by advertising that the money taken in at the box office will go to pay for the war, just like those nasty interest-bearing bonds, and watch the dollars roll in.

Certain of the cynical will undoubtedly insist that some of the services have been doing this very thing for two or three seasons now in hockey and rugby. They simply refuse to believe that it was sheer coincidence which led every capable rugby player in the Air Force to land in either Toronto or Winnipeg at the start of last season. Well, even granting that this ridiculous assertion were true, it still provides yet stronger reasons for letting the government do the thing officially, because there's no apparent reason to believe that any of these service clubs made big money and big money is obviously there for the making.

It would be painless extraction of the timid dollar from the fishhook-lined pocket, and it would look a lot better to those who happen to be passing by.

THE current argument over the relative liveliness of the baseball at present in use in the big leagues is by no means something new. Nor, probably, is it a phoney debate rigged up by the publicity men as has occasionally been the case in the past.

The liveliness of the ball has been a very important matter throughout the history of the game. A baseball is a rather intricate piece of machinery as any kid can tell you who has sadly watched his one and only disintegrate after losing its leather cover. By devious differences in construction balls can be manufactured which are lively and will disappear over the fence at the slightest provocation, or which are so dead Babe Ruth couldn't knock one back to the pitcher.

The lively ball is a boon to the batters and the dead ball the apple of a pitcher's eye. The lively ball is also a very fine stimulant for slack seasons because, regrettably, the modern fan is not interested so much in the finer points of the game as in watching a converted boilermaker slam them into the left field bleachers. The present season showed signs of being slack and it just so happened that there came simultaneously some talk of introducing a livelier ball. That was fine, except that the first few games of the season produced seventy-five per cent shutouts. If the ball was lively, then the batters certainly weren't.

People began asking what gave, and the manufacturers came out with some story to the effect that the rubber cores being used were of inferior grade and undoubted Japanese origin, thus causing the ball to react something along the lines of a beanbag. Some of the fans got the idea that things were not strictly as advertised, the batters knew damn well they weren't, and the pitchers figured that fortune, finally, had smiled.

There are two schools of thought regarding the liveliness of the baseball. They are the old and the new, the conservative and the progressive, the boxer and the slugger. The progressives go for the home run and the powerhouse line-up and deplore the bunt and the squeeze-play. The conservatives hold that any big strong boy can knock the cover off the ball but that the finer points of the game can be learned only by experts.

They're probably right and the fact makes one very sad.

NEW WAR BOOKS

Doing Business With Stalin

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

WE'RE IN THIS WITH RUSSIA, by Wallace Carroll. (Thomas Allen, $2.50.)

ARE EMPIRES DOOMED? by Lionel Gelber. (Ryerson, 40 cents.)

WAR IN OUR TIME, A Pictorial History, by Henderson and Morris. (Doubleday Doran. $4.50.)

"NO SHIP ever carried a heavier cargo of doubts and questionings" than the one which carried Wallace Carroll to Russia just after the German invasion. Aboard was the RAF wing which went to guard Murmansk, young Englishmen who would do their duty, but who were wondering what the war would achieve and were still confused by the reversal of Russia's position.

Then there was a delegation of stalwart Polish officers and diplomats, some of whom had fought the Bolsheviks in 1919-20, who had all been at war with Russia until two weeks ago, and were now going to fight alongside their former enemies. "They would fight bravely, in the Polish tradition, but they would be wondering all the time whether Stalin would allow a free Poland to rise again after the war."

His own questionings Carroll, who had been United Press bureau chief in London, dismisses as "least of all." But his mind was full of the very questions which many people have been asking more than ever during the past fortnight of Polish-Russian trouble. How will Russia fit into the post-war settlement? Will Stalin try to create a Soviet Europe? Will he pursue the old policy of world revolution? Will we be able to deal with him after the war? With all these questions Carroll deals wisely and moderately in a most frank and timely book.

He opens up boldly with a chapter "Was It A Double-Cross?" when Stalin signed up with Hitler instead of with us in August 1939. Did Stalin really want to deal with Hitler, and did he intentionally lead us on, up to the last moment, and then throw us over with glee on his part and consternation on ours? The author, approaching the subject with a completely open mind, does not believe so.

He argues that Litvinoff's efforts in the League to promote real collective security, the Soviet attempt to secure right-of-way through Roumania for Red Army troops to aid Czechoslovakia, and the concrete proposals which Voroshiloff made during the Moscow negotiations for the defence of Poland, all prove that Stalin really wanted to form a solid anti-Fascist front.

Chamberlain the Appeaser

But it had to be *solid*. Here we come to the crux of Stalin's problem: could he trust Chamberlain? The selling-out of Czechoslovakia, as he pointed out in his speech of March 10, 1939, was highly suspect as encouragement to Germany to turn eastward against the Soviet Union; and a few days later, when Prague was occupied, an unrepentant Chamberlain still spoke in the Commons about coming to a lasting agreement with Germany. Only popular opinion forced him to alter his tune.

Then Chamberlain, called the "master-mind" of appeasement by the editors of *War In Our Time*, but characterized by Carroll as the "poor, befuddled screw manufacturer from Birmingham, caught between two superb schemers", lightly tossed off a guarantee to Poland and Roumania, without consulting his general staff or, apparently, considering how aid could be given to Poland. Did he seriously mean this guarantee? His government delayed military conversations with the Poles for another 3½ months, and haggled all summer about an armament credit of 25 million dollars.

Meanwhile Chamberlain had meekly handed over to Germany the 25 millions of Czech gold which had been on deposit in London. His foreign secretary, Lord Halifax, had spoken in June of coming to an agreement with Germany on raw materials, colonies and *lebensraum*—which must have sounded like the Ukraine to Stalin.

His Under-Secretary for Overseas Trade, Robert Hudson, proposed to the German economic official Helmut Wohltat, visiting London in July, a British credit of a billion dollars. In his inner cabinet were still Simon, the appeaser of Japan, and Hoare, co-author of the Hoare-Laval deal on Ethiopia; while he retained as his personal diplomatic adviser Sir Horace Wilson, notoriously in favor of a deal with Germany.

Russia's Distrust

These were the circumstances surrounding Chamberlain's approach, under great public and parliamentary pressure, to Russia, to seek an alliance which would effectively back up the guarantees given by Britain in Eastern Europe. But whereas he and Halifax had gone to Munich and Rome when there was negotiating to be done, a minor official of the Foreign Office, William Strang, was sent to Moscow. And when Molotov invited a military mission in July, as time was running short, not the British Chief of Staff, but again a minor personage was sent—and *by boat*, arriving only on August 11.

Could Stalin believe that Chamberlain seriously wanted an alliance? Nevertheless he presented, through Voroshilov, concrete proposals for action in the event of a German invasion of Poland, and for forestalling a German penetration or seizure of the Baltic States. In the latter case Carroll admits that the Soviets might be accused of seeming to "raise the ante" as the game proceeded, with their demands for bases and garrisons in these small states in order to prevent their nazification from within. And he admits that no country would have raised a bigger shout about "selling them out" than the United States. But he quotes Churchill in his support that "such measures would have to be taken, publicly and courageously, and in good time", if war was to be averted.

The proposal for aiding Poland was that the Polish Army should hold the centre and mechanized Soviet forces move up on either flank to parry the expected German flanking movements, from East Prussia and Silesia. But the Poles wouldn't have the help of the Red Army on their soil, fearing it would stay.

By the time the Polish refusal was handed to the negotiators in Moscow in mid-August, the sands had run out. Seeing Britain and Poland persisting in what he regarded as an entirely unrealistic attitude (the French delegation was furious with them), and with everything pointing to an immediate German move, Stalin signed with Hitler.

Carroll thinks he had no other choice. The alternative was to conclude an unsatisfactory agreement with Britain and France, which would not save Poland, but would force Russia to stand with arms folded while the Nazi war machine rushed towards her border and up through the Baltic States. Supposing it kept on rushing, right into Soviet Russia? Had Stalin any real assurance that Chamberlain's Britain and Daladier's France would do anything to help him?

Coming out of Russia Carroll had his own questions, and many others, thrown back at him by Americans of every shade of opinion. Won't Russia become too strong? Won't she try to spread her revolution all over the world?

Russia Still Backward

He feels that Russia still has far to go to catch up with the leading capitalistic countries in industrial equipment and standard of living, that Stalin will have to concentrate all his energies on giving his long-deprived people a better life if he is to maintain his regime, and that *for this he will need a full generation of assured peace*. "No amount of revolution abroad will put shirts on the backs of Soviet workers", and Stalin knows it.

From this Carroll argues that Stalin will be obliged to negotiate with us an agreed, stable peace. But if revolution should sweep Europe, as Carroll expects, carrying all four big Western European nations, Germany, Italy, France and Spain, to the left, will not Russia take advantage of the turmoil?

The author does not believe, at any

Loose Talk
can cost Lives!

"The sub was waiting for us, right on our course!"

Keep it under
your
STETSON

Stetson Hats for Men $6.50 up
Brock $6
Kensington $5

Women of today wear Stetson Hats too

MADE IN CANADA

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED

DESERVES YOUR CARE

...today more than ever...because rationed driving may not keep your battery fully charged. So see your Willard Dealer regularly. He can recharge your battery if necessary and can give it the expert care which it needs . . . and *deserves*.

"SAFETY-FILL" BATTERIES
Willard
-have the power to carry on!

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

rate, that the Soviets will have any fraternal greetings for German Communists. And while he sees that the establishment of Soviet republics in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and other countries would provide the Soviet Union with desired buffer territory, he thinks they would balance against this the harm which it would do to their relations with America, Britain and other capitalist countries, bringing on a new period of instability, and forcing them to continue to devote a large part of their resources to military purposes, to the detriment of their program of reconstruction and amelioration of the life of the masses.

Besides, in any game of revolution and counter-revolution we hold the trump card in our food supplies. (An interesting motive, beyond that of humanitarianism, for our widely-advertised preparations to rush food supplies into liberated Europe).

Carroll finds further evidence that Stalin does not expect a Soviet Europe in his conclusion of a 20-Year Alliance with Britain last year. In the negotiations for this, during Eden's visit to Moscow and Molotov's to London, the Soviets put forward strongly their border claims against Finland, the Baltic States, Poland and Roumania. The implication which the author draws from this is that they would be content, if they could get this strategic cover, to stay home and mind their own business, letting Poland, for example, have East Prussia and concentrate her nationals, by transfer of population, into a more compact Polish State, moving the Germans to the Reich.

Once again, however, American diplomacy intervened to prevent a definite agreement (and the United States incurred a responsibility for the final European settlement which it is to be hoped she will discharge). Territorial annexations were denied to the United Nations by the Atlantic Charter. The border settlement was left out of the Anglo-Russian Alliance; and I cannot agree with Carroll that Russia was satisfied.

I think it is quite clear from Stalin's speeches and from Soviet press agitation since then that the Soviets were angry and suspicious of our motives in denying them still what they had originally asked in the first negotiations of summer '39. Putting this together with the Czechoslovak-Polish arrangement for a confederation, and continued American recognition of Finland, their utterances indicate that they suspect that we were intent on reconstructing the 1920 *cordon sanitaire* against Bolshevism. Their first counter-move against this was to split the Czechs and Poles by being very nice to the former and very tough with the latter.

Again we see Stalin, as John Scott so ably laid down in his *Duel For Europe*, which forms an excellent companion volume to this one—pursuing alternative policies. If he can deal with us and get his border claims, with this security and that of the hard-and-fast British alliance he can turn his energies toward Soviet reconstruction and improvement of the standard of living of his people.

If Not . . .

If not, he has his "Free Poland" movement ready in Moscow, his Yugoslav and Bulgarian partisans, and the possibility suggested in his Order of the Day last February 23, when he declared that the Red Army was "not created for the purpose of conquest of foreign countries, but to defend the frontiers of Soviet land", and followed by delineating these frontiers, from Karelia to Bessarabia.

We can do business with Stalin, but only, apparently, on the terms which he laid down in 1939 and still insists on. There remains the ominous possibility which Carroll passed over quickly but felt could not be overlooked: that "if the Soviets ever became convinced that America and Britain were trying to fight the war to the last Russian, they would take whatever steps they could to save themselves."

It seemed possible during the winter that Stalin had come to this bitter conclusion during the ordeal of Stalingrad. At any rate, if we hope to preserve and develop our relations with him, it will be absolutely necessary for us to go onto the continent in force this year. One might deduce from Stalin's May Day speech that he was satisfied we were about to do this, for he referred to us as "allies" in the most friendly terms he has ever used, gave full credit to our war effort, and adopted our Casablanca "Unconditional Surrender" formula.

Pictorial History

War In Our Time—the title is a take-off on Chamberlain's famous phrase, "It's peace for our time!"—is an interesting, and except in some military matters, soundly-annoted pictorial history of the world crisis since the Jap seizure of Manchuria in 1931. As the editors say, a picture history has more life than a written one, and takes the reader to the very scene of events.

Beginning with the Tanaka Memorial, Japan's program of conquest which called, 16 years ago, for the "crushing" of the United States, there is a pictorial biography of Hitler, and then we slip in four pages through the Abyssinian crisis, followed by the Saar, the Rhineland, and the agonizing Spanish War. After a biography of Mussolini comes one of Roosevelt. His declarations on world affairs look pretty good today; but Churchill's, quoted throughout the developing crisis, are truly prophetic.

Then the scenes begin to rush by faster and faster. There is "a scrawny Chamberlain shaking the hand of a delighted Hitler" at Munich; and soon afterwards we have Hitler grinning in the midst of his victorious troops in Poland. What fun war was then! Dunkirk and the Battle of Britain get a big play, but Auchinleck's two big battles in Libya, in November-December 1941 and May-June 1942 are almost ignored. All through there are many German photos, and big strategy maps cover the main military campaigns. The reproduction is not outstandingly good, but the binding is excellent.

Are Empires Doomed?

Lionel Gelber is a young Canadian writer whose pamphlets have had a wide circulation in Britain and the United States. In his latest one *Are Empires Doomed?*, he deals with the slogan of a "People's War" and the common assumption of Americans and some others that the attitude of the Malayan and Burmese natives and the population of India during the Jap attack proved that Britain's day of empire in the East is ended.

These people wouldn't help Britain fight the Japs because Britain hadn't given them enough home rule, goes the argument. Well now, let's just suppose, says Gelber, that Gandhi had been Chief of State and Nehru Prime Minister of India at the time the Japs struck. Would that have averted the catastrophe of Pearl Harbor or the destruction of the American Air Force in the Philippines—the events which tipped the whole balance of Pacific power in Japan's favor; or prevented the fall of France, which offered Japan her open gateway to Singapore through French Indo-China?

Would it have put more arms in the hands of the natives of these British-held territories, or more planes into British Far Eastern bases—the real things which might have halted the Japanese? For those who are always holding out the comparison of how long the Americans held out, with the loyal help of the Filipinos, on Bataan, and how quickly Singapore fell, the writer quotes the American correspondent Allan Michie. "The Japanese used 800-1000 planes against Singapore, which they wanted to capture in a hurry, while Bataan enjoyed weeks of lull in the air; when the Japs decided to clean out the Bataan pocket they whistled up the necessary planes and took it in a few days."

These are pertinent reminders of the real arbiter in the Far East: force, and not native loyalty depending on good or bad imperialism. "To contend that this war is altogether unique in its social revolutionary character is to jeopardize the future by distorting the past."

This remains a people's war. "But in Europe it is first a people's war in a political rather than a social sense. The revolutions to come will, at the start, be national revolutions. . . Europeans must have their political, their national, freedom before they can plan the use to which it might be put." Outside of Europe "the decline of empire may multiply dangers rather than dispel them. For what might follow will not only be worse for the East; it may confront the West with an intolerable menace."

There is thought in this little booklet for those who applaud Mr. Welles' or Mr. Willkie's big-hearted statements that "the age of imperialism is over." Whose empire do they mean to give up? Their own? The Philippines, Hawaii and the Panama Canal, with its covering bases in the West Indies? Where then, will be our security? Where will be security for the world?

"The English-speaking powers might now observe that in their power, in their imperial and world power, is lodged the cornerstone of their society." Let them proceed to reform and improve their imperial-held territories, and join in building a new world order of United Nations, but not begin by yielding the substance of power by which this might be achieved.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR YOU CAN'T ALWAYS KEEP OUT

Yet you can be protected against loss . . . . . the Economical way

Burglaries and hold-ups are on the increase . . . and you never know when your turn is next. Why not investigate how economically you can protect your home or business against loss which might be serious . . . through an *Economical* Burglary or Hold-Up Policy?

You can enjoy complete protection at a substantial saving when you instruct your agent to write your Burglary, Hold-Up, Fire, Automobile and other Casualty Insurance in the *Economical*. This all-Canadian Company, with assets of over $3,385,000, offers protection at lowest possible cost. Your inquiry is invited.

The Economical Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED IN 1871
HEAD OFFICE - KITCHENER, ONT.

On the Warpath

YESTERDAY, Deacon garments were "tops" on the golf course, the fishing trip, the ski run. Today they have settled down to the serious business of winning the war. And whether they are worn by men who fight or by those who make the tools for fighting men, they keep out wind and wet, provide staunch durability, and give the free and easy comfort busy men need.

Deacon Brothers OUTDOOR WEAR

DEACON BROTHERS LIMITED . . . BELLEVILLE, CANADA

Here events are reaching a climax for Axis troops in Cap Bon. The enemy is being harassed by bombs as well as shellfire, and a British infantryman takes cover as a 2,000 lb. bomb lands perilously near him.

Riddles of Canada's Radio

BY GLADSTONE MURRAY

In this article the former General Manager of the CBC answers, out of very full knowledge, a lot of the questions that Canadians are asking about radio, including: Why does the Canadian radio sound so left-wing?

Canadian by birth, a Rhodes Scholar from McGill in 1913, Gladstone Murray directed artillery fire by wireless with the R.A.F. in France. After some newspaper experience he joined the BBC in 1923, rising rapidly to high responsibility in several different branches. In 1936 he came to the CBC as General Manager, later as Director General of Broadcasting, and a few weeks ago he resigned to become a policy counsel.

IT IS a truism that radio broadcasting is useful, both for good and for evil; it is also troublesome. Twenty years of radio experience has cured me of dogmatism. There is no accepted settled doctrine about radio but some conclusions emerge.

On the asset side, radio has banished loneliness and has done much to improve home life in rural and remote areas. Messages of leadership, inspiration, authority, comfort and alarm penetrate to the fireside. Here is a unique combination of universality with intimacy. Appreciation of good music has been greatly extended. Intellectual curiosity has been aroused if not satisfied. The drabness of humdrum routine has been lifted. The world and its peoples are better known. Much useful information is being distributed.

On the debit side, radio is the natural ally of the modern dictator—an indispensable instrument of Nazi success, first inside Germany, and then in conquest on the blitzkrieg model. Psychologists demur at prolonged listening to radio as a background to work. The mass mind may be doped even in democracies. The wider appreciation of good music is partly offset by the decline of "executant" music. Where is the family piano in use, even when there is one? So, like that of most other inventions, the picture of the effect of radio is a mixture of shades.

If I were given the task of starting radio afresh, I would begin by trying to guarantee the solace of some silence. There is far too much radio. And I must plead guilty for being partly responsible, so far as Canada is concerned. From six hours a day of network transmission in 1936, the CBC, under my administration, extended to more than twenty hours a day in 1942. North America is a radio unit whether we like it or not. If I had managed to apply restrictions, I would not have been providing the solace of silence between better programs: I would have been handing over the audience to the United States networks. Except on a small scale to save power in wartime, United States broadcasters abhor silence; numerous frequencies from a multitude of transmitters feverishly fill every minute with a lavish profusion of entertainment, advertising, capsule culture, vigorous debate, and opinions of amazing diversity. But I am still unconvinced. I still think there is too much radio for the good of listeners and for the good of radio.

Value of Printed Word

On the educational and cultural side the power of radio is sadly wasted unless it is supported effectively and continuously by the printed word. This was amply proved by my own experience in the BBC. Radio courses for schools, adult education courses, and other cultural aids may have stimulated some intellectual curiosity, but there was no considerable or lasting value until the printed word consolidated the message or the lesson.

As we appear to be doomed by convention to suffer too much broadcasting, it is all the more important that listening should be planned. In England this is easy because to nearly every home where there is radio reception the *Radio Times* brings the BBC schedules a week ahead; and, in peace time, *World Radio*, another weekly, brings the advance programs available from abroad. In North America most of the burden of printed support for radio rests on newspapers and magazines, already heavily committed. Practice varies, but for the most part mention is limited to a few items of special reader interest. In Canada, SATURDAY NIGHT, the *Montreal Gazette*, and the *Canadian Broadcaster* are almost alone in the continuous and serious treatment of

To bring peace and freedom..
we must buy
VICTORY BONDS

THE HOME is the symbol of our way of life. From the home the father goes cheerfully to his daily tasks. Little children wind their way to school. The mother hums a tune of happiness as she goes about her work. And in the evening the family comes home again. Peace, happiness and contentment are here.

Today our way of life is threatened by those who do not respect the sacredness of the home. Today we must buy Victory Bonds so that the people of Canada, England, Russia, China and all peace-loving lands may dwell in peace and freedom in their homes wherever they may be.

ONTARIO WINE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

radio. Apart from these guides, the listener who would cultivate selection must trust to his own observation of the routine of the features he prefers.

There is confusion about "live talent" and "mechanical programs". All radio is mechanical. No one hears the actual voice or music. What happens is that the performer or speaker plays or speaks before the microphone, the sound passing through mechanism which translates it into characteristic electrical disturbances. These disturbances, when propelled on certain channels with sufficient power, travel through the ether at the speed of light, and are capable of being picked up, within a given radius, by radio receivers which transform the disturbances back into something nearly like the original sound. So in broadcasting there are two stages of mechanical reproduction. Now the standard "recordings" and gramophone disks are made under conditions which guarantee a higher average standard of quality and faithfulness than can be expected from radio reproduction. There is much more rehearsal and the recordings are done over and over again until they are regarded as approximately perfect. It is not surprising therefore that the broadcasting of a good disk of a symphony is better music than the broadcast of the same piece by the same orchestra from a radio studio or concert hall. To say that one is "alive" and the other "dead" is misleading. Both are "dead", but the disk, with an extra mechanical stage, has a deal more of preparation and artistry.

The employment of musicians and their protection against unfair exploitation by recordings have confused the subject. It is to my mind a primary responsibility of broadcasters and other music purveyors to protect "executant" music and to prevent exploitation. But the discharge of this responsibility should not entail an obligation to avoid broadcasting the best music. Musicians have a real grievance over the "juke boxes" and the other commercial practices that ignore the claims of creation. Moreover it is right that all broadcasters should accept responsibility for discovering and "grooming" new talent.

No Monopoly Here

When I was in the BBC I was 100% "purist" for no advertising motive or content except of the wares of the BBC such as its own publications. With a license revenue of $20,000,000 a year the BBC was certainly able to build a double program service which, in average quality, good taste and social value, was the best in the world. But, as I discovered when I returned to Canada, the BBC could not compete with the entertainment "peaks" which the vast resources and ingenuity of American advertisers made possible.

In Canada we have tried to reconcile and adapt the two systems. A limited proportion of "sponsored" programs is included in the CBC schedules. Fortunately there is no case for monopoly here. The existence in Canada of about 75 vigorous and enterprising privately owned stations and the proximity of the United States transmitters protect us from monopoly. The present system, worked out in practice, is a good one. The work and the place of the CBC are secure; with the other stations there is cooperation as well as reasonable and friendly competition. It is only in certain political circles that the doctrine of a state-owned radio monopoly is kept alive. If all radio in Canada were incorporated into the CBC system, we would have in practice an admirable imitation of totalitarian radio organisation. There are at present important statutory safeguards of the autonomy of the CBC, but these would not be worth the paper they are printed on if all radio in Canada was a state-owned monopoly. Indeed the very advocates of this measure give their case away when they plead that an administration with a hostile press should be able to fall back on the support of radio, and that therefore the state should control all radio. I speak from inside experience of the working of these things. Radio monopoly in Great Britain was accepted with reluctance and only because the engineers convinced the Government that there were too few wavelengths to permit the efficient operation of more than one concern. The issue is to be raised again with the expiry of the BBC Charter in 1946.

Place of Advertising

There is room for improvement in the use of radio for advertising. Hitherto in Canada reform has been attempted by edict from the CBC under Act of Parliament. I suggest that a better way would be by consultation and agreement with the various interests concerned, the advertiser, the advertising agent, the radio station representative, the station management, and the CBC in its supervisory capacity. The sponsor who believes in the radio medium should not willingly mutilate or discredit the instrument of his prosperity. The lesson of success is now writ large enough for all to see. Bad taste and obtrusive commercial pleas are outmoded, as is the psychology of frustration, which earned such rich dividends during depression. Radio is a living, changing organism, delicately sensitive to the public taste.

Another counsel of perfection would be ruthlessly to thin out the ranks of those permitted to talk or argue on the air. This is not because of opinions or affiliations but because of ineptitude and incapacity at the microphone. The public men and women of Canada are on the whole less radio-conscious than their opposite numbers in any other part of the British Commonwealth or the United States. The most striking proof of this is the fact that Canada is the only important nation still unheard on the world's short waves, and this in the face of the urgent representations of a series of Parliamentary Committees beginning in 1937. Indifference to radio is common to all parties. The CCF alone studies it professionally but only for campaign purposes. The microphone "natural" is an *avis rara*, but much can be done by art to repair imperfection and to develop technique. British public men take great pains to prepare themselves for the microphone. It was part of my duty to help their initiation.

Left-Wing Bias?

As about most other things in radio there is confusion in the criticism of talks, discussion, and debates. Some complain because there is too much talk; others are vociferous against the alleged "left-wing bias". Two things are wrong: dulness, and lack of balanced strength in argument. Dulness is bad broadcasting and is usually the result of choosing a speaker solely because he is a recognised authority. Lack of balanced strength in argument, giving the impression of "left-wing bias", is the result of several factors. Radio as a new art form tends to attract youth. It connotes enterprise and adventure, the negation of the stable and the orthodox. These bright spirits usually make good broadcasters. That is one point. Then the agencies of the "left-wing" complexion are much more alert to radio. They have practicable ideas and suggestions a-plenty. On the other hand many of the agencies of the "right wing" are reluctant, aloof, almost obstructionist. Some prefer to let the argument go by default and then complain afterwards that the dice were loaded. The robust individualist tradition of this continent is a wonderful microphone subject. There is no good reason why the collectivists should monopolise the romance and glamour and spirit of high adventure. But the "left wing tendency" will remain until the forces on the other side become radio-minded. The untrained voice of experience alone is no match for youth and enthusiasm and glowing horizons, pink or red. Don't blame the broadcaster: he can use only the human material that is at hand. Let's try to make our radio arguments better balanced, more robust, more real, and accordingly, better listening.

Radio as a profession, apart from engineering, is in an unsatisfactory state. The war interrupted the plans of the CBC to organise apprenticeship training, but this will be resumed as soon as possible. Announcers, producers, and other specialists will be needed, not in great numbers, but in a steady flow. The universities should do more. The field will never be wide nor the financial prospects exceptional, but the fascination is real and the opportunity of useful service unexcelled. Then too for public men, ministers of the Gospel, and speakers generally, there is no longer an excuse for not studying the microphone and taking advantage of what art can do to hold at least a few listeners. Even in war time, training and rehearsal facilities are within reach.

Bananas are prized in Britain now. Each child in this London hospital received two apiece from the Queen.

BOOKS ON CANADA

A new catalogue of out of print and rare books and pamphlets will be sent on request. Inspect our stock, write or telephone. Our interested attention is assured.

DORA HOOD'S BOOK ROOM

Tel. KI. 8915 720 Spadina Ave., Toronto

A woman cries out . . . her husband is a hostage going to his death! It's happening every day in Axis-enslaved countries . . . *it must not happen here!* Our Men are ready . . . the least we can do is back them with our fighting dollars! Back the Attack! . . . . . .

Buy MORE Victory Bonds!

Published in the interests of Canada's Fourth Victory Loan by

FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION LIMITED

CANADA OVERSEAS

War Correspondent's Journal

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London.

THE busiest man in Germany is little Joe Goebbels. He is carrying on two parallel campaigns aimed at achieving a single result—an end to hostilities with Germany still strong and in the grip of the Nazi party. The campaigns are (1) peace feelers, and (2) the impregnability of the coast defences of Hitler's European fortress.

It doesn't take a trained diplomatic or military correspondent to note that these campaigns are falling flatter than a pancake made from potato flour. Britain hasn't graced these campaigns with the ghost of a reply; while the United States gave answer through Cordell Hull's simple declaration that our terms are unconditional surrender of the Axis.

Of course, Herr Goebbels's reassurance on the strength of Europe's coastal defences fall amusingly on British ears. They faintly remember Herr Goering's reassurances about the impregnability of Germany's air defences. Nevertheless the German wireless persists in filling the British air with exact descriptions of the Channel fortifications, including a guarantee that every square foot of coast is covered by cross-fire from underground strong points.

This warning falls in the same category with Lord Haw Haw's threat two weeks ago. "Better go out and look at Piccadilly Circus," he told us. "Next time you pass by, it won't be there."

One can only conclude that Goebbels, having failed to fool anybody, is now finding it fun to fool himself.

THE choice of Maj.-Gen. Guy G. Simonds to succeed Maj.-Gen. J. Hamilton Roberts in command of a Canadian division had the approval (for what it was worth) of all Canadian war correspondents. As brigadier general staff at Army headquarters, Simonds was closely in touch with the press on all matters affecting movement of the Canadian Army, and he invariably impressed us with his keenness and the ordered quality of his mind. He was picked by most of us as a man to watch—and it comes as no surprise to us that he is Canada's youngest major-general and probably the youngest in the Empire. He is 39.

It fell to this correspondent to be the first to congratulate General Simonds on his appointment. About a week after Ottawa had announced Simonds' appointment to general rank, I came across him in the lobby of the Savoy. He was wearing not only a stubble but also his brigadier's shoulder markings. He had just arrived from a mission which had kept him out of touch with Army headquarters.

"I arrived ten minutes ago," he told me, "and I phoned the General (McNaughton). He told me of the appointment. I had no word of it before this."

The next morning this brilliant, youthful officer was wearing the crossed swords and the gold and red tabs of a major-general.

IN CONNECTION with reports of Ghurka achievements with the Eighth Army, the story is told of a company of Ghurkas ordered to descend from the air upon an enemy position. . . . "You will drop from 500 feet," they were instructed. . . . The Ghurkas went into a huddle, then approached the commanding officer. . . . "Is it possible," they asked, "for us to drop from 200 feet?" . . . "No," replied the officer. "Your parachutes wouldn't open if you jumped from that height." . . . "Oh," said the Indian troops, "are we going to use parachutes?"

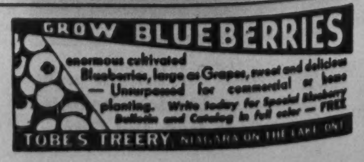
Then there is the story of the Belgian who applied to the Nazis to be naturalized as a German. . . . He was welcomed by the Nazi commandant who explained to him that on becoming a German citizen he would have the choice of working in a munitions factory or fighting on the Russian front. . . . The Belgian elected to join the army and fight on the Russian front. . . . "But," argued the Nazi commander, "it will be much safer to work in a factory. You might be killed on the eastern front." . . . "That's all right," replied the Belgian, "then there will be one less German."

The newspaper story of the week is revealed by Hannen Swaffer who reports that the august atmosphere of the Savoy Hotel lounge was upset in the early hours of the morning by four newspapermen singing "The Internationale." Being a good Socialist, Mr. Swaffer doesn't mind the singing of the Red anthem on appropriate occasions; at least it doesn't shock him. But he found humor in the fact that the newspapermen were encouraged to sing by the alcoholic effect of three bottles of champagne (at £3 the bottle). This, says Swaffer, is peculiar when one considers the opening lines of the Red anthem: "Awake, ye starvelings of the world; arise, ye prisoners of want. . . ."

CLARK GABLE is here for duty with the American Army Air Force. This has made things difficult for all American fliers with broad shoulders and a dark complexion. The Piccadilly urchins are asking practically every American flier if he's Clark Gable. . . . There is going to be a demand in the Commons for immediate demobilization of the Eighth Army the moment the war in Europe ends. Most of these troops have been abroad for three years now, living under the most difficult conditions and fighting more battles than the average soldier who went through the 1914-18 war. . . . It is natural, of course, that some Congressmen will accept this as proof that Britain doesn't intend to fulfill her Pacific pledges. . . . It is significant that while some American newspapers are deriding the American part in the Tunisian fighting, war correspondents of British newspapers are devoting much of their wordage to tributes to the effectiveness of American units.

The two Dieppe books are running a neck and neck race for popularity. One is Wallace Reyburn's Rehearsal for Invasion and the other is A. B. Austin's We Landed at Dawn. (Austin is war correspondent of the London *Daily Herald*). . . . It is difficult to know which is the more popular. Paper is so scarce that printings are limited—and editions of both books are quickly sold out the moment they appear in shops. . . . The biggest movie hit in town is Deanna Durbin's new picture, The Amazing Mrs. Holliday. The Winnipeg-born actress is probably London's No. 1 movie attraction. . . . In issuing regulations, government authorities usually try to give the new instruction a light touch. For instance, the latest Food Ministry order is that jam may no longer be packed in jars or bottles. It must be canned. . . . This was illustrated on the screen by a picture of a can and a bottle side by side. The commentator explained that the contents of both are exactly the same. The film ends with a picture of two drunks swaying down a street. "Bottled or canned," explained the commentator, "it's the same thing."

Though all eyes are turned upon the battle in Tunisia, mobilization of the natives in other parts of Africa has not been neglected. In this picture, a Sergeant of the King's African Rifles explains the rifle to an Ikizu warrior of East Africa. His interest in the weapon is quite obvious.



Experts Working to Save Europe from Disease

BY PAUL NORTON

After the last war typhus and other scourges decimated the starvation-weakened peoples of Europe. The Allies are working now to prevent a repetition when this war is over. A dozen medical experts from various Allied countries, under Dr. Melville D. MacKenzie of the British Ministry of Health who has had great experience of fighting deadly epidemics, are now in London making practical preparations to this end.

IN THE three years following the Great War, more people died in Europe from famine and preventable disease than were killed in the war itself. In Russia alone, typhus attacked up to 30,000,000 people and killed some 3,000,000. It was only one of the scourges that decimated a continent weakened by four years of semi-starvation and mis-rule.

To prevent the repetition of that tragedy on an even larger scale at the end of the present war, a dozen medical experts from different Allied nations are working in London under the chairmanship of Dr. Melville D. MacKenzie, a Principal Regional Officer of the British Ministry of Health who, although comparatively young, has had great personal experience of fighting the most deadly epidemics in different lands. The Committee advises the Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau and has already made important recommendations which, no doubt, are being carried out.

It has, for instance, sent to the Bureau a first list of 59 essential drugs on the basis of the requirements of every 100,000 people for a month and advised that these should be packed as soon as possible and sent to ports convenient for direct transport to the different localities as soon as they are freed. Dr. MacKenzie has had experience of relief work being held up by faulty administration—the attempt to provide a very elaborate choice of drugs when concentration on a few would have been better, the failure of the drug supply because of over-centralization of the supply organization and so on.

The long hours of labor being exacted by the Germans, the sucking of food supplies into Germany, the movement of millions to suit the convenience of the Nazis and other factors are preparing fertile soil for epidemics exceeding in intensity those of 1918-1921. In Germany alone nearly 4,000 cases of typhus were reported during the first nine months of 1942, according to a report from the League of Nations. This compares with 6 cases in 1940, and 395 in 1941. Last September the Germans significantly stopped issuing figures. But this is a trifle compared with what may be expected when millions of people start trekking home, carrying the disease with them. And typhus is only one of the diseases. Cholera, typhoid, malaria, smallpox, influenza and tuberculosis are all diseases which thrive on war.

A German Crime

The Germans are committing a crime against civilization by their new "attitude" towards tuberculosis which virtually amounts to a refusal to recognize it. Dr. MacKenzie's committee has pointed out the disastrous results likely and recommended that instruction to the population on the truth should be given, although the only method available at present may be broadcasting.

Following the Great War during which he served as a captain in the R.A.M.C. in Mesopotamia, fighting the cholera, smallpox and plague epidemics, Dr. MacKenzie specialized in tropical diseases and after taking a number of degrees and diplomas in England was soon abroad again, fighting the epidemics that were killing thousands a week. He worked with the Quaker relief units in Poland and was Acting Senior Medical Officer of the Nansen Russian Relief Administration. The terrible famine of 1921-1922 led experts to estimate that there would be 10,000,000 deaths from starvation and disease in the Volga, North Caucasus and Ukraine areas. Thanks to relief agencies which sent food and to men like Dr. MacKenzie who recognize no national frontiers in the fight against epidemics, the actual death toll was very much lower.

The work which the epidemic fighters do is at great risk to themselves. In Serbia where typhus brought the fighting to a standstill for six months because the Austrians did not dare to pursue the typhus stricken Serbs, it is said that not a single Serbian doctor escaped an attack and the mortality was appalling. In Russia, Dr. MacKenzie survived, but others were attacked, infected by the people they were helping. One of his colleagues was warming himself with Dr. MacKenzie at a stove on a train. One minute he was perfectly well. The next he collapsed and Dr. MacKenzie who had seen thousands of cases had little difficulty in diagnosing typhus.

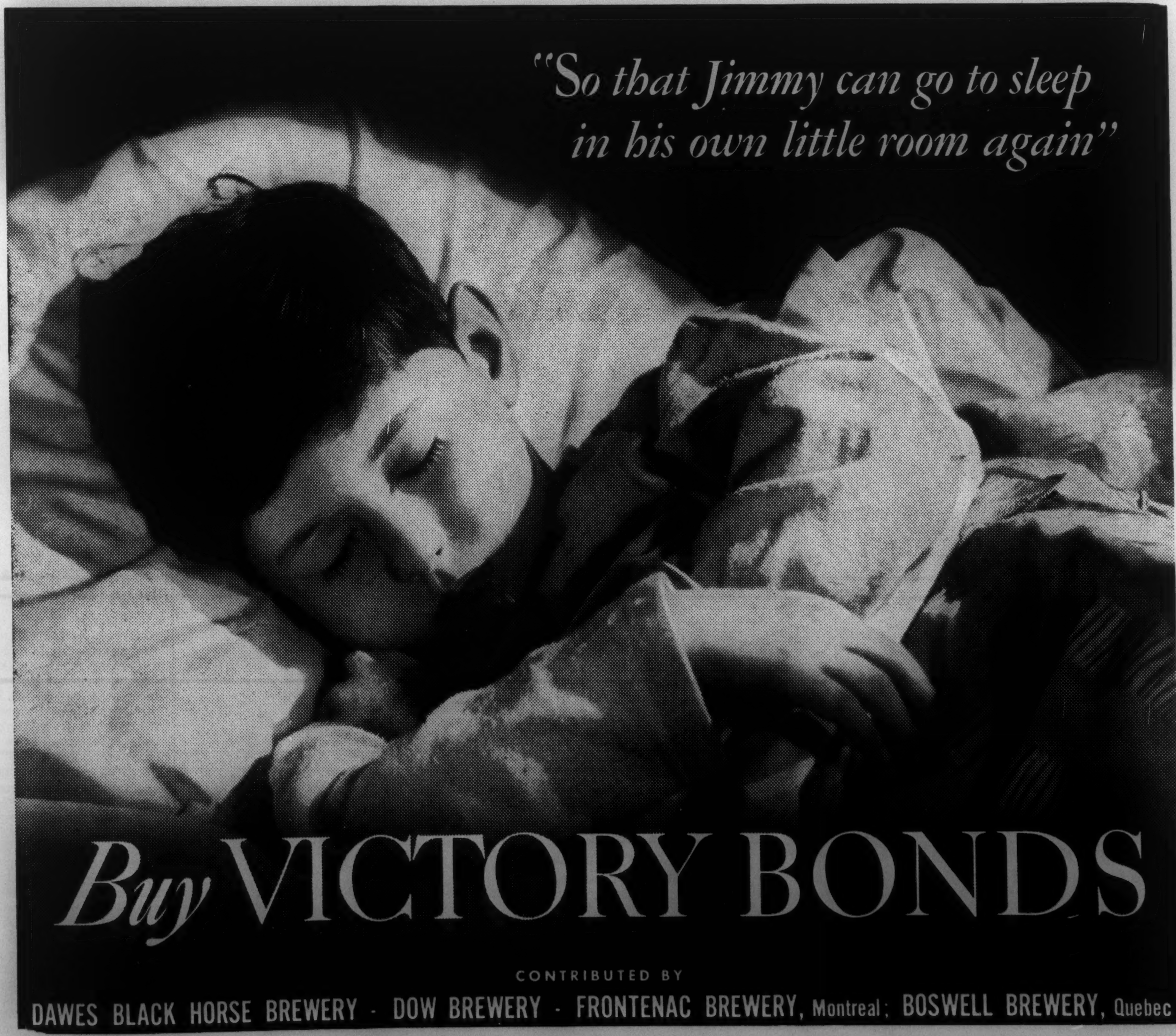
Great Care Needed

It is dramatic incidents such as these that have impressed upon Dr. MacKenzie the importance of epidemic-fighting personnel taking the greatest care of themselves. The doctor or nurse who takes unnecessary risks simply handicaps his fellow workers. In a book on "Medical Relief in Europe" which he wrote for the Royal Institute of International Affairs last year, Dr. MacKenzie describes from personal experience the precautions that the epidemic fighters will have to take. They will have to be young, certainly not more than 40. Typhus becomes much more dangerous after that age, and the younger the victim, the greater the chance of survival.

The workers will have to have a "prison" haircut or even shave their hair and wear protective clothing not unlike anti-gas clothing, designed to exclude all chance of lice reaching them from those they are attending. Typhus is a "cold weather" disease, spread when people do not change their clothes or bathe and huddle in houses. The relief workers will have to have special windproof clothing, or if they use furs, wear them inside-out. When they return home, they will have to drop their top coats in a chest of naphthalene at the door. "Tragedies that could have been avoided have occurred through a relief worker wearing a coat in the morning and then again in the afternoon without troubling to disinfect it during the lunch interval" says Dr. MacKenzie.

He emphasizes that fighting epidemics cannot be separated from fighting famine. "The disappearance of typhus in epidemic form from any area will be found to be dependent on improvement in the nutritional and general social conditions of the people. This relationship is so close that no time should be lost in initiating the early steps towards local economic and agricultural reconstruction." Other expert committees are advising on nutrition.

The epidemic fighters do work which is not limited to the immediate saving of life. The work of the epidemic fighters from many countries in Russia in 1921-1922 resulted in typhus and cholera, for centuries endemic in Russia, being brought under control for the first time. There have been no serious outbreaks since. Their work also did much to conquer the traditional Russian suspicion of foreigners, intensified by Allied intervention in the civil wars.



THE LONDON LETTER

A Choice Between Food and Defence

BY P. O'D.

JUST at present the members of the Home Guard are in a bit of a quandary; and what affects the activities and peace of mind of some 1,750,000 men in the country is a matter of some public importance in these days—any days, in fact. They are being torn between contending patriotic duties, especially the Home Guards in rural areas. The question agitating their minds is whether to go on producing more and more food or to take on more and more military responsibilities. It seems fairly obvious that they can't do both.

This year's harvest promises to be a very difficult problem—granted anything like reasonable cooperation on the part of the climate. The area being brought under cultivation is much larger. Getting on for another 1,000,000 acres have been ploughed up or reclaimed during the autumn and winter. Who is to do the work of planting, cultivating, and harvesting—especially harvesting? English weather does not usually permit any dawdling over the business of getting the harvest in.

In other years the soldiers have been there to help. And Canadian soldiers, I may say, have earned golden opinions for themselves—and much grateful hospitality of a fluid nature—by the splendid energy with which they pitched into the job. When I say "pitched", I mean pitched.

"Grand lads!" said a local farmer I know, who had the good luck to have half a dozen of them helping on his place. "I never in my life saw men handle a fork better. And they treated it all like a picnic." As indeed it may well have seemed to them.

But this year it seems unlikely that any soldiers can be spared to help with the harvest. There is every reason to believe that they will be engaged in a much grimmer kind of mowing, and handling weapons far more lethal than a pitch-fork somewhere over the way. In fact, even the important business of home defence will have largely to devolve on others—presumably the Home Guard, who are already taking over A.A. guns in areas where the air-threat is more or less constant. And, by all accounts, they are making a very good job of it.

Hence the dilemma. The man who spends a long day in the fields cannot be expected to rush home, jump into his uniform, and spend most of the night on guard. At any rate, he can't be expected to go on doing it. One duty or the other must yield priority. And so Home Guard commanders are growing greyer and balder trying to figure the thing out—how to do more work with fewer men.

No doubt, as with most large problems in this country of compromise, some sort of reasonable balance will be achieved; but it is not likely that the solution will be very satisfactory either to the farmers or to the military authorities. So much will only go so far. And no amount of playing about with Double Summer Time will make any difference to the length of the day. It is just a case of making the best of what we've got.

No Flower Trains

This is the season of the year when, in happier times, the streets of London would have been gay with the baskets of the flower-sellers, golden with daffodils and yellow tulips. Fast trains used to rush the flowers in from Cornwall and Lincolnshire, and in no time at all they were filling shop-windows and barrows, with the dew still wet upon their petals—lovely things to see!

This year the flower-trains have been cancelled. It is forbidden also to send them by road or by post. The only way they can be sent is by ship, the little coastwise vessels that still ply around the shores. And the voyage takes four or five days in most cases. A daffodil five days old is still a daffodil, but not the daffodil it was. And, once arrived at a port, it can go no further.

Fortunately, this is a country where daffodils grow almost everywhere, making the English spring the lovely season it is. But the early ones all came from Cornwall and the Scilly Isles. A great flower-growing industry was built up there—how great can be understood, when it is considered that, even with the severely restricted production of last year, more than 9,000 tons of flowers were sent by rail, making necessary nearly 400 special trains. And special trains are no longer available for such amiable purposes as this—worse luck!

Flower-growers should be busy growing something more useful, you may say, if you are a person of severely practical mind. As a matter of fact, most of them are doing so already—chiefly raising early potatoes to take the place of those that used to come from the island of Jersey. But they were allowed still to devote one quarter of their acreage to flowers. And now this has been made useless by the new transport restrictions. It may be wise and right, but it is none the less sad—for all of us as well as for them.

The Eddisbury Election

One of the peculiarities of the English electorate is a tendency to choose Opposition candidates in by-elections. It is a characteristic and in some ways admirable peculiarity. If it shows nothing else, it shows at least that the electors are not thinking too much of the advantages of climbing up on the band-wagon. And the bigger and solider the Government majority in the House, the more apt is the British elector to assert his independence by electing someone else. He did it again the other day.

At Eddisbury, down in Cheshire, Warrant Officer John Loverseed, of the R.A.F., was elected last week. He is a member of the Common Wealth Party, the newest bantling among British political organizations. The only other member in the House is the founder of the Party, Sir Richard Acland. So far the Government does not seem to have much cause to worry about it.

Several factors contributed to Mr. Loverseed's success. He is, for one thing, a gallant and enthusiastic young man, who fought as a pilot through the Battle of Britain and was decorated with the A.F.C. only a few months ago. His chief, Sir Richard Acland, recently handed over to the National Trust a large, beautiful, and very valuable estate—a gesture greatly appreciated down in the West Country. And the Government vote was split between two warring groups of Liberals.

All this undoubtedly helped—especially the last item—but it is likely that his political program had also a good deal to do with the result. He went all out for the "second front" in Europe and for the Beveridge Plan. This is probably the most significant feature of his election.

It would be too much to regard his success as a serious censure on the Government for inactivity in either of these directions. Certainly not a censure on the Prime Minister, who is probably the keenest man in the country for the "second front"—when it becomes practicable. But it does show how eager the public is for swift and determined action in the military field and also in the social. The election of a Member to a new party of merely two in the House may not be the most effective way of furthering either the victory or the better world to follow it. But it is a strong hint—even a warning.

Henry James, of Rye

Residents of Rye, that lovely old town which still stands guard over the western end of Romney Marsh, as it did in the great days of the Cinque Ports, have been very much interested in the centenary of the birth of Henry James. He was for the last twenty years of his life a citizen of Rye and its most eminent character. For it was as a character that Rye chiefly remembers him, with great respect but also with a sort of affectionate amusement.

During those twenty years Henry James was one of the familiar sights of Rye, the stocky figure with the huge head, wandering amiably about the cobbled streets, chatting with his fellow-townspeople, whether of high degree or low, in the careful and labyrinthine sentences, which came always so miraculously right in the end. For he talked as he wrote. They were very proud of him, but rather bewildered. "'E fair puzzled a man", as one of them said to me.

It is a little surprising that the centenary of his birth should attract so

name an experienced executor

SHRINKAGE DOES OCCUR IN MANY ESTATES AND BENEFITS TO THE HEIRS ARE REDUCED THROUGH THE WORKINGS OF NEWER TAXES AND REGULATIONS. ALLOWABLE METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION UNDER A WILL CAN LESSEN THE SHRINKAGE. INVESTIGATE THE PROBABLE SAVINGS AS APPLIED TO YOUR ESTATE. NO OBLIGATION ON YOUR PART.

Toronto Office
302 Bay Street

THE
TRUSTS and GUARANTEE
COMPANY LIMITED

executor and trustee since 1897

We Want Freedom From

WANT... FEAR.. *and* FORCE

THERE'S nothing old-fashioned about this war.

The weapons are all new-fashioned.

The methods of attack and defence are new-fashioned.

And so are our war aims.

Nations used to be content with victory.

But, this time, we shall not be satisfied with victory.

We shall not be content with peace.

We shall be satisfied only with freedom . . . freedom from Want, Fear and Force . . . freedom from every kind of oppression.

THIS is a people's war.

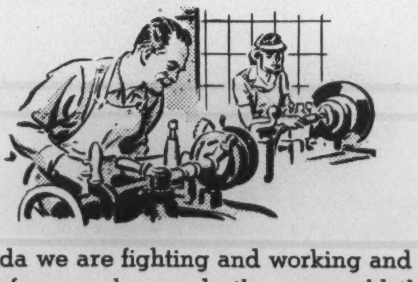
This is a war of the world's free peoples against aggression and evil dictatorship which seek to force the will of the few on the lives of the many.

The free peoples of the world want security and the right to think and act and plan their own lives in their own way.

They are tired of being pushed around.

They want to be left alone — to live in peace with their neighbours.

They want to regain those things which free people everywhere hold dear.



IN Canada we are fighting and working and saving to secure for ourselves and others a world that will be really free.

Our future security is everybody's business.

Security has to be paid for.

It must come out of our own pockets.

• • •

You can protect your future and the future of your loved ones, by putting every cent you can save into the 4th Victory Loan.

Buy More VICTORY BONDS

This message is sponsored by Life Insurance Companies operating in Canada

L-143X

much attention as it has—not merely in Rye, for that is natural enough, but in literary circles throughout the country. Henry James was undoubtedly a fine artist, but in what is now an outmoded tradition.

His passion for the exactly right word, the precise shade of meaning and feeling, his preoccupation with the involved and subtle reactions of his characters, his tireless effort for perfection of form—all these are unfashionable virtues in this day of tough-guy fiction. But they are high and enduring virtues just the same, though there is a good deal of truth in Philip Guedalla's jibe about the three periods of James—James I, James II, and the Old Pretender. It was the first and second who were the real James, before he had become the victim of his method and mannerisms. James I especially was a very sincere and distinguished novelist.

One factor, of no literary significance whatever, has probably contributed very much to the general interest in his centenary. In 1916 Henry James became a naturalized British citizen, as a personal tribute to "this decent and dauntless people", as he himself put it. It is a tribute that his adopted countrymen are proud and grateful to remember now.

Highland Water-Power

For a long time now agitation has been going on for the development of water-power in the Highlands—also a considerable amount of somewhat angry agitation against such development. People whose minds run to industrial exploitation have looked longingly on all that brown water tumbling down the glens and doing nothing else than tumble. People whose minds respond more readily to natural beauty and romantic sentiment have raised their hands and their voices in horror. And there the matter has rested. But it is not likely to stay there.

Up to now the House of Commons—presumably a very unsentimental and unromantic assembly—has thrown out no less than six Highland water-power Bills. The picturesque has been too much for the profitable. But a new and bigger scheme than ever has now been brought before it, and this time it seems likely to go through. The other day it was given its second reading—without a division.

It may seem odd that the smaller demands should one after the other be refused, and the much larger and more comprehensive scheme accepted—or so nearly as to be virtually passed. But the other Bills were brought forward in the interests of private companies, and the new plan calls for the establishment of a Public Services Board—somewhat on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority—which will control the development of Highland water-power on a non-profit-making basis. A very different idea!

People who dislike the notion of Highland glens being flooded so that electric turbines may be set in motion, will probably go on disliking the notion. I must confess that I am one of them. But it is only an extreme sentimentalist who can blind himself to the fact that something of this sort is inevitable—and is, in fact, long overdue.

The Highlands are some of the most beautiful country in the world but it is not enough for a country just to be beautiful. It must offer some sort of reasonable comfort and future to its people; and that is something that the Highlands have never done. Hence the constant exodus of Hielandmen to other lands in search of a living.

If this new scheme of development goes through, it will probably result in a lot more Scotchmen staying at home. There are cynics to whom this would be a sufficient compensation for almost anything—or so they pretend, the dismal dogs! At least, Scotchmen will have something to stay at home for.

Water-power is almost the only really important natural asset that the Highlands possess—beyond the beauty that brings tourists and sportsmen in their thousands. And water-power is especially valuable in these islands, where most of the rivers wander along so lazily that they could hardly turn a mill-wheel. It is inevitable that it should be developed, and the new scheme seems to promise that it will be developed wisely and carefully, with the minimum of damage to the beauty of that very lovely country. There is at least that consolation.

Barber Surgeons

Most small boys have been told at some time or other that the reason the barber's pole is spiralled alternately in red and white, is to commemorate the bandaging barbers used to do when they practised surgery as well as barbery. Not very expert bandaging, if one is to judge by the amount of red showing! I remember being told the story as a small and unpleasantly inquisitive child, and regarding it simply as the sort of humbug our elders concocted when they didn't know the right answer.

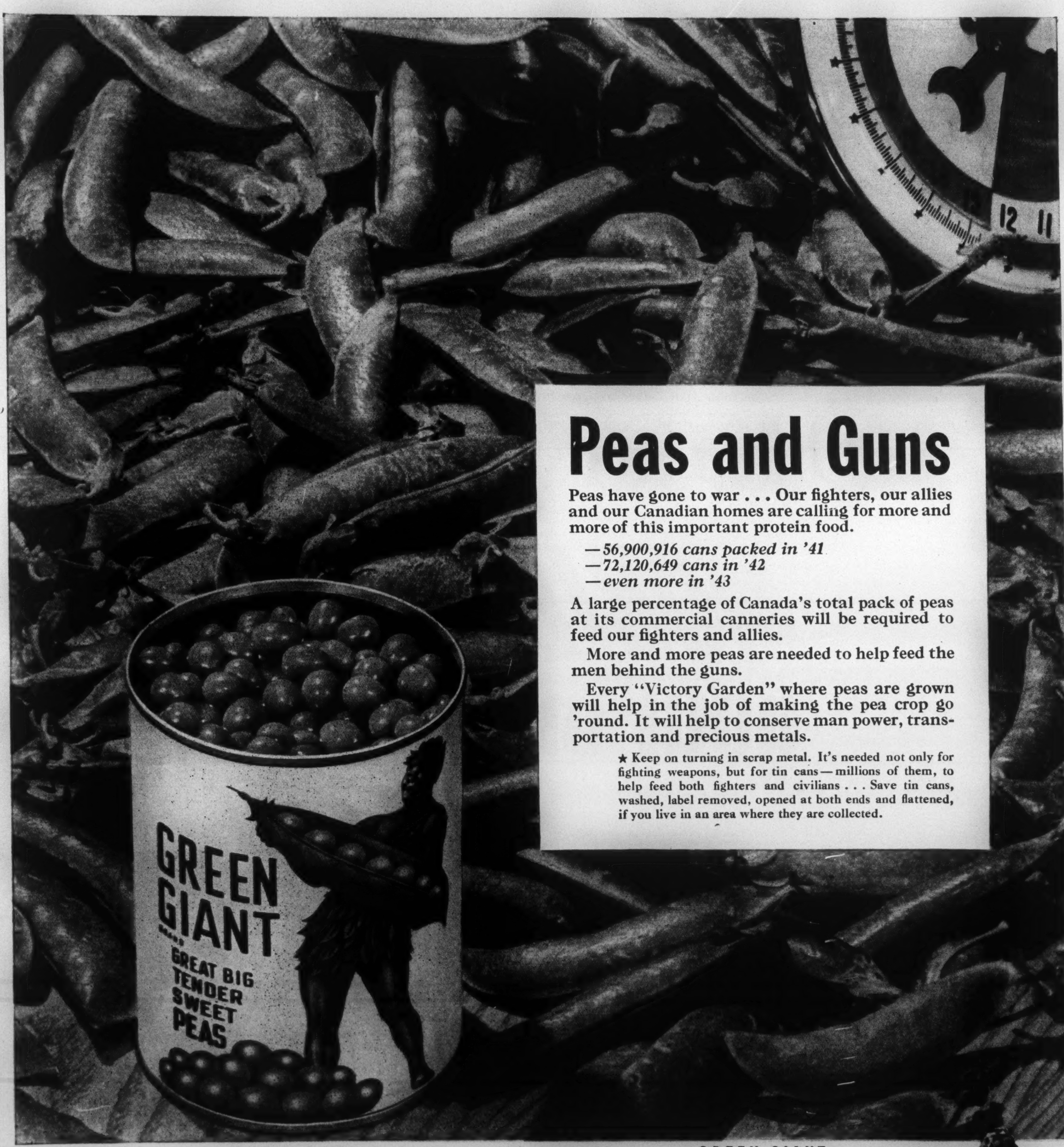
Well, the story seems to be true, right enough, for only the other day in London Sir Hugh Lett, former President of the Royal College of Surgeons, delivered what is known as the Vicary Lecture. The subject was "Anatomy at the Barber-Surgeons Hall". No getting around that, even for sceptics aged eight or ten.

The Vicary Lecture, it seems, was established by the Barbers' Company, one of the ancient City Guilds, to commemorate the close association of more than two centuries, when barbers and surgeons formed one Company between them. They named it after Thomas Vicary, Sergeant Surgeon—whatever the "Sergeant" may imply—to Henry VIII and no less than three of his successors.

Vicary was apparently far in advance of his time in insisting on higher standards of surgery, and especially on the study of anatomy by means of dissection. This was almost dangerous doctrine to preach in the days when dissection was regarded as a sacrilege—presumably because of the extra complications it introduced into the business of resurrection. But Vicary was a persistent man.

Thanks largely to his efforts and influence, the Act of Union between barbers and surgeons in 1540 contained a clause permitting the united Company to claim yearly the bodies of four executed criminals, and use them in any way they saw fit for the advancement of their science. It was the first official authorization of dissection in this country, and the real beginning of English surgery.

For this the barbers can claim a considerable share of credit. I hope I shall be able to remember it the next time one of them does a bit of impromptu blood-letting by nicking a piece out of my chin or off the top of my ear. The dear fellow will only be reverting to what was formerly an important branch of his professional activity.



Peas and Guns

Peas have gone to war . . . Our fighters, our allies and our Canadian homes are calling for more and more of this important protein food.

—56,900,916 cans packed in '41
—72,120,649 cans in '42
—even more in '43

A large percentage of Canada's total pack of peas at its commercial canneries will be required to feed our fighters and allies.

More and more peas are needed to help feed the men behind the guns.

Every "Victory Garden" where peas are grown will help in the job of making the pea crop go 'round. It will help to conserve man power, transportation and precious metals.

★ Keep on turning in scrap metal. It's needed not only for fighting weapons, but for tin cans—millions of them, to help feed both fighters and civilians . . . Save tin cans, washed, label removed, opened at both ends and flattened, if you live in an area where they are collected.

Tender peas from two pounds of pods go into this can of Green Giant Brand Peas—to provide four generous servings.

Fine Foods of Canada Limited with its plants at Tecumseh, Ontario, and Ste. Martine, Quebec, and its 4,000 acres of the best pea-growing land in Canada, is doing much to meet this unprecedented need for peas.

After meeting war demands, we are of course doing our best to supply our friends at home.

If your grocer is out of Green Giant Brand Peas today, don't despair. He may have a new supply next week or next month. Because of necessary government wartime control, the supply will vary.

One thing we can promise you—the quality will never fail. Green Giant Brand Peas are still grown from our special, exclusive seed (S-537). They are still picked and packed, when dewy fresh, at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor.

GREEN GIANT:

They're tenderest kind of pea
You can set upon your table
They've vitamins
A, B-one and C.
And my picture
on the label.

Packed by
FINE FOODS OF CANADA LIMITED
Tecumseh, Ontario

Also packers of Niblets Brand Corn, Niblets Brand Mexicorn, Del Maiz Brand Cream Style Corn, Green Giant Brand Asparagus and Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

Double Trilogy is Begun

THE FOREST AND THE FORT, a novel, by Hervey Allen. (Oxford. $3.00.)

THE man who wrote *Anthony Adverse* no doubt has bought a new typewriter, since probably the old one is worn out, and with a couple of reams of paper beside him has made a new start. This book, he promises, is the first of a double-trilogy following the life of Salathiel Albine; his ancestry, his capture at the age of six by a Shawanee chief, his growth as an Indian boy, his escape into the white world, his loves and his dislikes, and all pertaining thereto during the Indian war period in Western Pennsylvania.

The authentic history of that period is all but incredible, so no fault can be found with the writer for incredibilities of invention. Yet the transformation of a wilderness wanderer into a gentleman's gentleman attending upon Colonel Ecuyer a Swiss soldier in English service is a little hard to swallow. Having managed this bolus, the reader finds the rest of the tale rippling down like duck-soup.

Description is Mr. Allen's native talent. He makes people and scenes stand out, particularly if the scenes are sordid and ugly and the people the rawest individuals of the frontier, but he has no sense of reticence. His manner is photographic; he takes in everything, and for this reason the tale moves slowly. That he can write entertainingly goes without saying.

The Crooks Are All Afraid

TUCKER'S PEOPLE, a novel by Ira Wolfert. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25.)

AN ANCIENT writer, despairing of mankind, said (in his haste) "All men are liars"; and again "There is none righteous; no, not one." A foolish generalization wrung from a sensitive soul who had suffered much from the few hundred or thousand men he happened to know! But the pessimists still toy with the idea and seem to get a vinegary pleasure in chasing it, through Government of all varieties, through international relations, through business everywhere, even through marriage. To them all social relationships are impossible; the only ideal life is that of Robinson Crusoe, before Friday arrived.

Such is the central theme of this bleak and angry novel. The main characters, tasting the bitterness of poverty in their youth, have been ambitious, all seeking to "make good" in some reputable profession or business, but have been pushed around and finally shouldered out by unfair competition or crooked deals. In terror of insecurity they have stepped outside the law to gather the millions that fools scatter about for the picking.

So Tucker has become a gangster chief dominating a whole row of "rackets," commanding hundreds of small-time crooks by the terror of his name, buying protection from the Law, and flourishing like the green bay tree. So others have set themselves up as bankers in the "policy" game, taking bets from five cents up that three numbers would come in sequence in some regular daily item published by the newspapers.

But Tucker's people moved in on the small-time men, bankrupted them by playing a certain combination which "came out" by fakery, or corrupted their "protection" and had them raided.

Everybody is afraid to the point of hysteria. Even the burliest of gunmen is afraid that his telephone is tapped and walks warily. The young lawyer who has become the gangsters' "mouthpiece" tries to drown his terror in alcohol. The policy banker who is driven to the wall in spite of his will to be decent has hell burning in the midst of his soul. The women of the scene, with one exception, a young colored girl, are a slimy lot. Altogether the tale is gloomy, ugly and inhuman.

Its chief merit is its competent exploration into the psychology of fear. Its weakness is an over-emphasis on details of appearance and its wandering tendency. The effort to find adequate cause in heredity or environment for the gradual rotting of each character's soul is surely unnecessary. Such causes are too complicated to be laid out in catalogue. It is the author's privilege to believe that the world is a mere pig-sty. But the world knows better.

Not for the Unquiet

BY STEWART C. EASTON

THE HILL, by David Greenhood. (Collins, $3.00.)

IN RECENT years the drift in American fiction has been markedly away from the great centres of population, and characters indigenous to different localities in this vast country have been portrayed as representatives of true Americanism. These small communities are certainly full of life; there is too much similarity between, say, the people in the hill country of Kentucky, and the solitary miners of the interior of California, for them to be considered as belonging to some dying culture, without interest save to the ethnologist.

Mr. Greenhood's first novel is unusual and in places very arresting. He can say a great deal about people in a very few words, and he can draw a picture of a remote village in the Sierra Nevada, with its one man mines, with the very minimum of waste verbiage. Moreover his men and women are real, and he has a quiet, but typically American, sense of humor. On the other hand, except in short episodes, there is no excitement, the story neither compels nor moves, and there is very little plot. To the connoisseur of words, to the collectors of folk-lore, to those presently rare persons who can savor quiet, and find completeness in life without vivid motion, this book is addressed and will appeal.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

THERE is at least one obvious likeness between Ethel Lina White and Richard and Frances Lockridge. *The Wheel Spins* and *The Norths Meet Murder* were first crime stories by their respective authors. Each of them was probably in its field the best of the year. Each has had successors of varying quality, none of which equalled the original venture, and we have ceased to expect that any of their later books will do so. Nevertheless Miss White's *Put Out The Light* (Collins, $2.50) is good enough to make a reputation for a beginner, and is probably above the author's average standard; and we have to say of the Lockridges' *Death Takes a Bow* (Longmans Green, $2.50) that we enjoyed it more than any of the other Mr. and Mrs. North stories except the inimitable first book. Both of them are worth a place on the bookshelf.

• •

For Gardeners

PIONEERING WITH FRUITS AND BERRIES. (Oxford, $2.50.)

IN THESE times, when more people than usual are taking a lively interest in gardening, this book is particularly useful. It provides complete information on the planting and care of fruit-trees and berry-bushes, describes the pests and parasites which afflict them and tells how such evil creatures and fungi may be combatted. It is admirably illustrated.

MOBIL-IZE your motor for summer driving

CANADA'S street cars, buses, motor cars have a big part to play in wartime production. If your car is part of the essential transportation system, don't let it run down. Keep it humming at the peak of efficiency. Use Mobiloil.

Mobiloil is made to stand up under the searing heat of steady driving. Its tough film doesn't break down. Its oily cushion keeps metal from scraping against dry metal. So wear is reduced to a minimum. Your car stays on the job. And your oil consumption is lower— as much as 25% lower, motorists say.

This summer, give your car the best lubrication money can buy. Change now to summer Mobiloil.

Gargoyle Industrial and Marine Lubricants—now helping to speed and deliver Canada's war-time production — are made by the makers of Mobiloil.

SOLD BY IMPERIAL OIL AND LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ★

THE BOOKSHELF

Enemy Bombs Over England

FRONT LINE, The Official Story of the Civil Defence of Britain. (Dent, $1.50.)

HERE is the complete record, issued by the British Ministry of Information, of the German attempt to destroy the cities, ports and airfields of Britain and by sustained terror to cow the people into surrender. But amid seas of fire and the roar of bombs the Civilian Defence Corps displayed such gallantry and resource as the world has seldom or ever witnessed, while the mass of the people defied the storm with grim jests and co-operative discipline.

The book is lavishly illustrated with photographs of disaster and so in picture as well as in text is one to be cherished by every man proud of his race.

The Spell of Colombia

PENTHOUSE IN BOGOTA, by Virginia Paxton. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.50.)

WHEN the author's husband was appointed an Associated Press man in Colombia he had to explain to his wife that it was the pink country in the north-west corner of the map of South America, and that Bogota was its capital. Being a Middle West woman that was all she knew about it, but as she had been exposed to Spanish at College she was reasonably hopeful. When after a gorgeous trip, full of golden inconveniences and stoppages, she arrived at the old, grey city more than 8,000 feet above sea-level she discovered that her Spanish hadn't "taken."

That was only the first of her troubles, merrily faced and, in time smoothed out with the aid of a native Colombian caballero who coached her and her husband and adored little Mike, only fifteen months old. To the American temperament, at ease only when plumbing is right, and service is instant, and the customer is always right, South America is alarming, and at times, even terrible. But the kindness and affection of the people is a make-weight.

The book is blithe with humor and right in sentiment.

Two Books of Verse

HEARING THE FAR CALL, by M. Eugenie Perry. (Ryerson Chap Book, 60c.)

AN ACTRESS of eminence measures the rewards of her career against the young love that once claimed her. The theme is old, but the treatment has many qualities of originality. The author tells the tale in a series of musings interspersed with song-lyrics. For the most part the verse flows easily, though not free from tortured rhymes. Its best quality is in sharp, vivid description.

Love is a poem.
Beautiful, winged words
Well from my deeps;
Little, clinging, sweetheart words,
Smouldering, maleficent words,
Pregnant with passion and despair.
Love is a living poem.

BIRDS BEFORE DAWN, by Evelyn Eaton. (Ryerson Chap Book, 60c.)

A COLLECTION of miniatures, mostly in free verse, each designed to capture a passing, even momentary, surge of emotion. Most of them have a quiet vitality, such as this:

I love so much, with you to interpret all.
The sun, the wind, the rain
Have suddenly grown deeper than themselves,
And birds that sing at night, no longer birds,
No longer beak and feathers and bright eye
But something for my love to measure by,
Another road to reach you. Even words,
Trivial, daily words, have second birth,
And all my books on their familiar shelves.
There is no beauty of this vivid earth
But has new meaning and a wider range
Seen with your vision, your appraising eyes.
The variable skies
Under whose arch the Spring birds call
Reflect you in their every change.
I love so much with you to interpret all. . .
With you to interpret love, to interpret pain.

That's worth printing and re-printing. About some of the other thumbnail etchings, I'm not so sure.

Hammock Book

BY MARY DALE MUIR

EXCUSE ME, MRS. MEIGS, by Elizabeth Corbett. (Appleton Century, $2.00.)

THERE is an exasperating quality to the continued youthfulness of "Mrs. Meigs". Not only does she remarry at the age of eighty-two but she insists on going through many of the emotional crises of a much younger generation. She must even learn to accept, if not gracefully, the consequences of her own acts. In general her husband must treat her like a wilful, small child.

Apart from this "Mrs. Meigs" and the reader both find a good deal of amusement in her manipulations of the affairs of others and her skilful evasions of the meddlings of others in her affairs. A book, perhaps, for lazy summer afternoons and the hammock!

Submarines

UP, PERISCOPE, by David Masters. (Collins, $2.75.)

IN A submarine all outside sounds are caught and magnified. The crew, sitting fathoms deep, can distinguish between steam engines and Diesels on a ship a mile or more away. Contrariwise the sounds aboard a submarine are plain as print to a surface war-ship. So, for precaution, when the chase is up, crew-members down below creep about in stocking feet and talk only in whispers.

Considering these facts one might think that the threat of the underseaboat was over-stressed. To rise to the surface and fire a torpedo cannot be done quietly. But the sea is wide and desperately lonely, no matter how many war-ships and merchant convoys are in being. To find a "fish" 200 feet long in that terrible expanse is like hunting a one-inch centipede in High Park.

Here is a record of the gallant and untiring work of British submarines in search of the enemy in many seas. Some of the delicate problems of navigation under the surface are explained and there are many tales of escape which make official records absorbing adventure-tales.

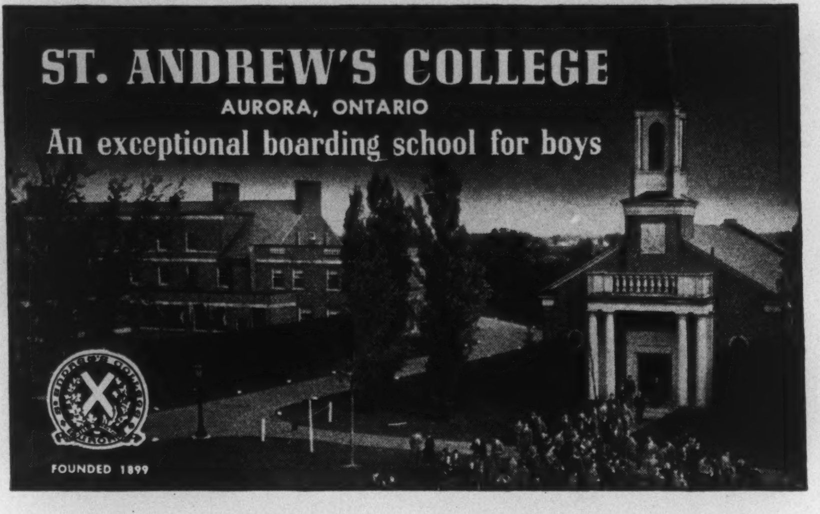
Nathan Cavorts

BEWARE OF PARENTS, a Bachelor's Book for Children, by George Jean Nathan. (Oxford, $2.35.)

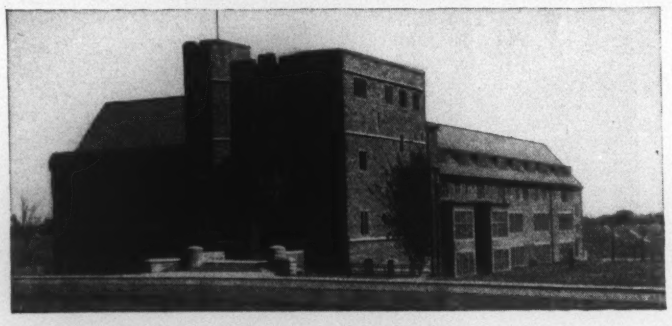
GAILY cynical essays on parental hypocrisy, and general advice. For example, Monty Woolley as a child refused with violence to drink milk and could not be pacified until the white peril was studiously laced with a few drops of brandy. And look at him now!

The author's studied contempt for parents' dietetics for children has free course. Spinach? Away with it! Candy? Good for you! Cigarettes? Admirable! Also "the notion that all licorice candy is made of the hoofs of dead horses, old shoes, resin and the sweepings of the floors of negro tenements may be put down as being faintly exaggerated."

ACCOUNTANCY
AND ALLIED SUBJECTS
The Shaw Higher Accounting Courses by Mail prepare for all accounting positions. Choose the Shaw Course. 40 years of success. 500 expert accountants for reference. The broader your knowledge the better qualified you are for advancement when the opening occurs. Course is planned in 3 sections—we can catch step with you at any stage and guide you to the top. Allied subjects include: Cost Accounting, Auditing, Corporation Finance, Practical Banking, Business Administration, Secretarial Practice, Economics, Commercial Law, etc.
Write for Catalogue. Shaw Schools, Dept. RC57 Bay and Charles Sts. Toronto, Ont.



● With its modern buildings and 219 acres of unsurpassed grounds, St. Andrew's College offers unusual facilities. Sound preparation for University, including Honour Matriculation. Small classes with individual, sympathetic instruction. Chapel—gymnasium—swimming-pool—dramatics—music—cadet corps. Carefully supervised athletics and recreation, for fullest development of character and body. Excellent tuition for boys eight years and over. For prospectus, and book of views covering activities and fees, please write to the headmaster: J. C. Garrett, M.A.



HAVERGAL
COLLEGE TORONTO
DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS
From Kindergarten to Honour Matriculation; also Business, Household Science and other special subjects. Music, Art, Science, Gymnastics, Dancing. Excellent, well equipped buildings. Out-of-door games in beautiful playing grounds of over thirty-five acres.
MODERN JUNIOR SCHOOL. *Junior School includes:* Kindergarten to Grade Seven—Trained Teachers, Physical Training and Games.

For Prospectus and Information write
THE PRINCIPAL,
MISS G.E. MILLARD
Applications now being received for the autumn term.

BUILDING ... for Tomorrow
To equip your boy for the world of tomorrow, Appleby has evolved a careful programme of development. Character building and the appreciation of spiritual values are emphasized as well as academic and physical instruction, and in every phase of learning, sports and social life, democratic principles and ideals are cultivated. The finest traditions of fair play, honesty and loyalty are nurtured in a healthful, happy environment. Because enrolment is limited, Appleby's carefully chosen staff is able to provide friendly, individual supervision in specialized classes. The playfields roll down to the shores of Lake Ontario to form the ideal college setting. Entrance to Canadian universities. Write for illustrated prospectus.
Rev. J. A. M. Bell, Headmaster
OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

Trinity College School PORT HOPE ONTARIO
FOUNDED 1865
A BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY FOR BOYS
from 8 to 18 years
VALUABLE SCHOLARSHIPS
Full information will be gladly sent on request to Phillip A. C. KETCHUM, M.A., B. Paed., Headmaster

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Dr. Joad and The Dublin Emu

BY DOROTHY NORWICH

THE emu at the Dublin zoo has inexplicably begun laying eggs. The reason for this belated performance of the duty for which she was designed is not known to zoo keepers or to the world at large, though they are reasonably certain that when the eggs are hatched baby birds will emerge therefrom. No such confidence, however, can be entertained regarding the egg recently laid by the British eccentric, Dr. C. E. M. Joad, professor at the University of London. Heaven knows what might be let loose upon an already harassed society did the occidental world undertake to hatch Dr. Joad's egg for him and let woman fall where she may. For the egg concerns woman.

"Monogomy," declares the redoubtable doctor, cryptically, "is unsatisfactory." He would, it appears, like the company of different women for different purposes—one to go to dinner with, one to go to church with, one to play games with, one to cook for him, one to mother him and one to make love to.

Apparently, in all his travels the energetic savant has met not one woman capable of complementing the complex male temperament, whereas any one man, he fearlessly maintains, is quite adequate to take care of the needs of six women.

One can only comment that the doctor has encountered some singularly undemanding women in his day!

It will be noted that Dr. Joad has assigned to no one woman the task of being the mother of his children. This may be because he expects to have none, but it is more likely that he takes it for granted the choice is obvious.

Upon first thought one would be inclined to conclude that the lady to whom the doctor expects to make love would be she, but upon mature consideration this hypothesis must be discarded. It is highly improbable that a man of Dr. Joad's romantic disposition would be happy making love to a woman who had one ear attuned to the cry of a distressed baby.

Second choice could be the maternal soul who is to go through life mothering the bearded intellectual. But this, too, may be set aside as impracticable, for there is mothering and mothering, and the solacing of a man who is "but a little boy grown big", requires an entirely different technique than that employed in soothing a howling youngster.

It is reasonable to suppose that relations between the doctor and the hypothetical ladies who are to be his dinner and church-going companions respectively, would be purely platonic, as would be those between him and his partner in games. Sex, we are told, seldom obtrudes itself upon either intellectual or spiritual planes and is entirely out of place, to the minds of gentlemen of Dr. Joad's refined sensibilities, in the sporting, man-to-man comradeship of the lady athlete.

These three, then, cannot be counted as logical contenders for the title of the mother of the Joad offspring, which leaves the woman who is to cook for him holding the crown—or the bag, depending upon how you look at it. The basis for this premise is clear enough. Cooking and childrearing have gone hand in hand for centuries; besides, the cook is the only member of the Joad feminine coterie whom he might acquire without having to go through the tiresome formality of a marriage ceremony—unless her duties were to be wider in scope than convention commonly approves.

Ration Men

It is improbable that the Western Governments, mindful though they may be of the shortcomings of females and further concerned over the war-time paucity of males, will go so far as to ration men along with gas, sugar, butter and meat. But for curiosity's sake, let us imagine polygamy, though not actually instituted by the State, is condoned by it. This proposed change in our social system could, of course, be enjoyed only by the wealthy few for, paradoxically, there are numbers of these Joad-minded titans who find it tough going to support one wife, let alone six.

The first problem confronting the intrepid Joadite would be the housing of his menage. He could, providing his estate were large enough, emulate the Pondo of South Africa. The Pondo, after one year of marriage, builds each wife in turn a hut, the huts eventually forming a semicircle with a cattle kraal in the open segment and, opposite the kraal gate, in place of honor, his mother's hut.

The Joadite would doubtless substitute a swimming pool for the kraal and settle his mother some fifty-five miles away, for even a Joadite is sensible to the fact that western women, unlike their Pondo sisters, do not submit graciously to the dictates of officious mothers-in-law.

Lacking an estate suitable for a building project on even this modest scale, the Joadite could establish his wives in separate houses in the same neighborhood. He might, in this case, adopt the practice of the Menabe, a small hill tribe of Madagascar, and bind himself to spend one day with each wife in rotation.

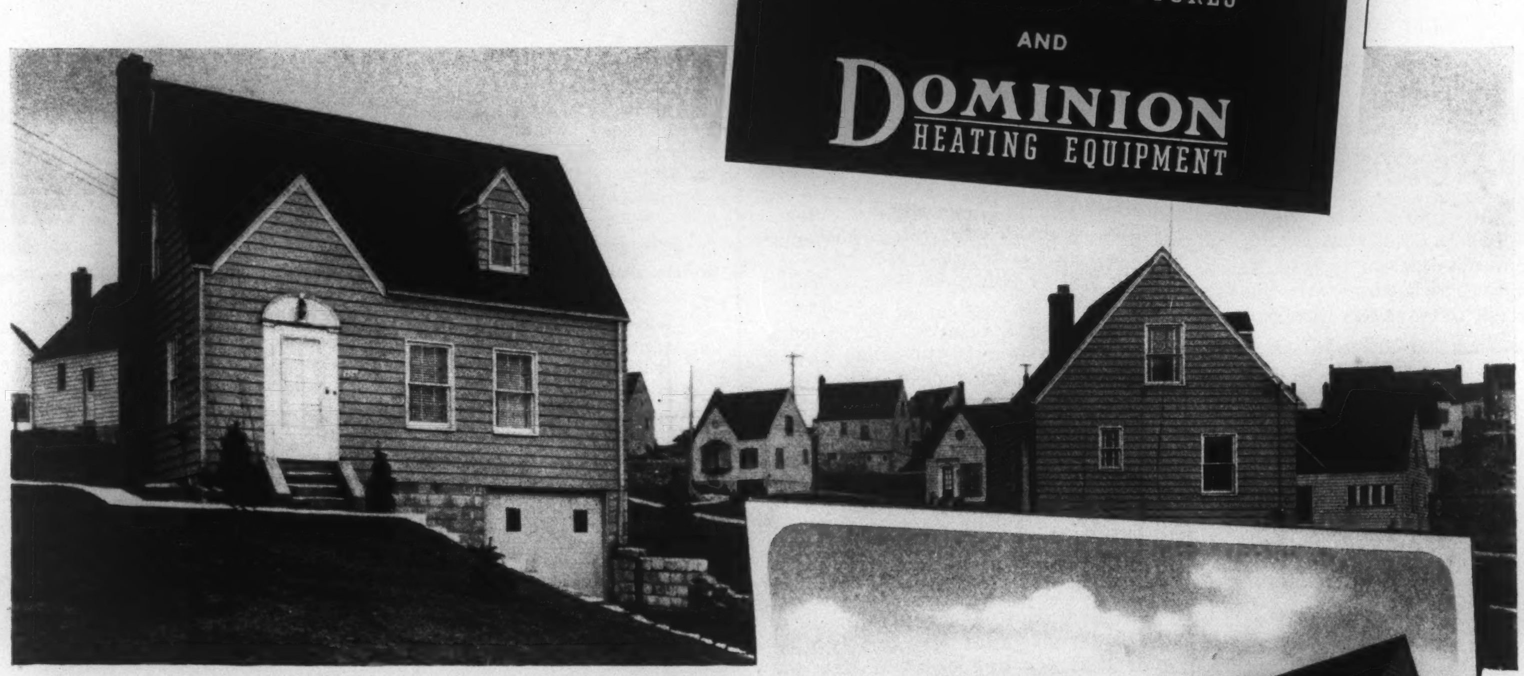
Menage to Menage

This would entail considerable scurrying about and since the use of the car for such excursions would be frowned upon, he would take recourse to the bicycle. We can fancy him, then, pedalling dutifully from menage to menage, and woe to him should blizzard, traffic jam or the charms of wife No. 2 prevent him from showing up on the appointed day at the home of wife No. 3. For such dereliction of duty wife No. 3 could not only sue him for a divorce but collect a sizable alimony as well.

THAT'S GRATITUDE

I HOPE that I shall never see
A poem stubborn as a tree;
A tree that knows darn well it should
Grow up to be a little wood
Or, at the least, produce some shade
For ego, verse and lemonade.
But does it? No, it drinks me dry,
Then pokes a finger in my eye.

GILEAN DOUGLAS.



In the Housing Picture...

in a Big Way!

"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES AND DOMINION HEATING EQUIPMENT

In small homes, like the budget bungalows shown here, quality, dependability and economy are prime requisites.

For these and other reasons, efficiency, compactness and convenience, "Standard"-Dominion equipment has proved satisfactory in thousands of homes from coast to coast.

"Standard"-Dominion products meet all essential needs of plumbing and heating and bring the extra advantages of comfort and convenience to houses, large or small.

Time payments for modernization work can be arranged in accordance with government regulations.

Standard Sanitary & Dominion Radiator LIMITED

TORONTO CANADA

SPECIFY "Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES • DOMINION HEATING EQUIPMENT

Of course, should the Joadite's personality be sufficiently fascinating, she might, as occasionally do Menabe wives, waive this right, but even then, she would be entitled to a public apology and a handsome gift.

By far the most sensible arrangement from the standpoint of both economy and convenience would be to follow the Chinese custom and domicile all six wives under the one roof, departing from said custom where it embraces the Joadite's family from Grandpa down.

Once established with his sextette, the Joadite could look forward to a full, if somewhat turbulent existence, fraught with uncertainty and dotted with mild crises.

Suppose that, women being such fickle creatures, the Joadite's dinner companion should suddenly yearn for love? Suppose, too, that, nature being what it is, the lady whose sole function it was to accompany him to church should contrarily decide to be the mother of his children? Her contribution to the household would doubtless be no less startling than was the Dublin emu's egg-laying spree to her keepers, though scarcely as inexplicable.

There is no telling, either, what complications and jealousies might arise during the day while the earnest Joadite was away earning the wherewithal to keep his six wives in vitamins and baubles. He would be lucky indeed did he not return one evening to find the cook and mother of his children had garrotted his lady-love with the vacuum sweeper cord; the ladies with whom he went to church and dinner had taken up bingo as an escape from ennui, and she who had been his partner in such robust games as tennis and golf was now learning parlor games under the tutelage of his best friend!

Because women are peculiarly averse to sharing either their toothbrushes or their husbands. As the novelist, Katherine Brush, broadmindedly put it, when interviewed by the press on the subject, "When I think it over, I really don't know why Dr. Joad needs more than two categories. Two I think is enough. I don't see why he can't have a friend to go out to dinner and church with and why he can't marry the cook, the mother, the make-love-to woman. That gives him one wife and one friend and that, I think, is his ideal arrangement." There was a pause, then Miss Brush added, thoughtfully, "I don't think either the wife or the friend is going to like the arrangement."

Not only would they not like it, they'd be definitely unhappy and when woman is unhappy, ordinary man is in for trouble. All he can do is retreat within himself till storm abates and flood recedes. But the pixie-minded Dr. Joad, who was responsible for the debacle, will, no doubt, when the day of reckoning arrives, prudently withdraw to some womanless Eden, there to lay another ovoid catastrophe for naive society to hatch.

• •

Men In My Life

BY HORTENSIA GOODE

THE first man I ever worked for was my brother. He was an embryonic shrewd banker with a contract for shovelling away half a block of snow around the Aunts' house for a quarter a week Pre-War money. Even at thirteen he understood the functioning of capitalism and sub-let the contract to Sister for a nickel a week. Sister slogged and pushed nobly with a shovel twice her size. A lot of snow fell that year and I shovelled four weeks of it into the road without a glimpse of a nickel. Finally Little Gullible came to a conclusion and so did the snow shovelling.

The first "outsider" I remember working because of was Mr. Grey. He was the Principal of the School. Occasionally, when responsibility weighed heavily upon him, he tried to drown it in apéritifs. Then he would jog back to school at one-thirty and line us up for a spelling match. This was definitely unequal combat because he had the strap, whereas we poor urchins had merely the help of a doubtful memory or a still more doubtful neighbor.

During the process of growing up, I worked reluctantly because of another man—a music teacher, this one. He owed us some money and my father was tempted to take it out in trade. Gangling, loose-jawed, with protruding wrists and Adam's apple, Mr. Eden looked more like a Jack-in-the-box than a worshipper of the Finer Things in Life. Under his patient eye I lumbered through Simple Aveu, Tarantelle and Mignon (pronounced Mig-None) with the sensitivity and nimbleness of Dumbo. Finally, by mutual agreement, the whole thing was called off.

Worlds to Conquer

By now I was going through the difficult stage of deciding which of the worlds of Music, Letters or Higher Athletics would suffer most by my defection. Oh yes, there was a golf pro who damned me up hill and down dale, through rough and sand trap until by sheer force of his magnetic personality he hypnotized me into winning the club championship.

A few more years rolled along and I labored under the delusion that at last I was working for myself. But no! In reality I was working for a nebulous figure whom I invariably addressed as the "Receiver-General of Canada". I have never clapped eyes on him but I am sure that he has pointed ears, cloven hoof and tentacles like those of a full blown octopus. Still, life was not too bad until I came down with the spirit of sacrifice and joined the army, not the Salvation Army, either, but the Real Thing.

Overnight I was transformed into an "Other Rank", complete with number and names in reverse order. I was apprenticed to a mimeographing machine which had blobs of axle grease and dozens of ball bearings, all in the most unexpected places. I was downcast but not suppressed. They don't suppress you in the army, they promote you.

In less than no time, I was an officer, detailed for duty to an ill-lighted corner of a mouldy directorate—in Ottawa, of course. Sometimes I take things I should never write myself to one of the lesser gods and wait while he engages in a full dress debate with himself about signing them. Then I go back to lean my elbows on my collapsible desk, which promptly folds up under me. The rest of the day I spend putting it together again with bits of string and hairpins.

Time has passed. Now I can imitate the top lads' signatures and I have an idea that soon I'll be working for myself again.

Beauty answers the Call of Duty

BEAUTY IS YOUR DUTY
RICHARD HUDNUT

DUTY'S CALL — finds Miss Canada ready to do her part. She must be at her best always — instilling confidence — maintaining morale — although time for personal care is limited.

DU BARRY OFFERS a solution to Miss Canada's wartime problem. A few minutes daily care, the DuBarry way, is the secret to complete relaxation . . . to greater loveliness. *The DuBarry Beauty-Angle Treatment* is the answer. It stimulates the circulation of the facial areas, bringing new radiant beauty from within. Consult your DuBarry Beauty Adviser at all better cosmetic counters.

DU BARRY SUGGESTS A "SPRING TONIC" for those "off-duty" hours. DuBarry Foundation Lotion, then soft, warm DuBarry Powder, to be followed by the DuBarry harmonized make-up ensemble of rouge and lipstick. It's springtime, and a dash of colour will make you feel better, look better, and you will have the assurance of knowing you are at your best.

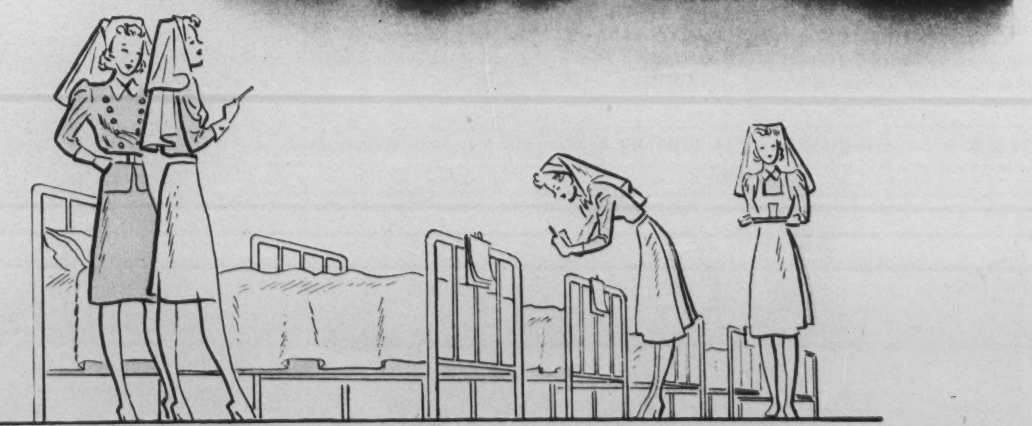
Du Barry Foundation Lotion *1.50*

Du Barry Cleansing Cream *1.25*

Du Barry Face Powder, in large box *2.00*

Du Barry Rouge *1.50*

Du Barry Lipstick *1.15*



Uniform by John Northway & Son... Beauty by Du Barry

Du Barry BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

By Richard Hudnut . . . Featured at better cosmetic counters from coast to coast

WORLD OF WOMEN

No. 1 Sweater and Skirt Girl

BY MARGARET E. NESS

LEOTA KISTER wriggled into an even more comfortable position. Her slim legs dangled over the fat chair-arm. One be-feathered mule lost its precarious toe-hold and dropped with a soft "plop" onto the lush green hotel carpet.

The telephone shrilled.

Leota clutched the shapeless towelling robe around her and hippity-hopped across the room. "Hello!"

The telephone squawked.

"Oh!" Leota cooed. "It's you, Murvin. How was the trip up from New York? Were you plane sick? Where are you now?"

More squawks from the phone.

"You're down at the hotel desk? Sure, come right up. I'm in something or other—on the sixth floor."

She retrieved her mule, hastily popped another caramel into her over-red mouth and hid the box under her chair.

A few minutes later Murvin Beasley bustled in, brief case in hand.

"Well, how's Canada treating you?" he inquired.

Then, really seeing her for the first time, "My God, Leota, where'd you get that Mother Hubbard thing you're wearing?"

"It's comfortable," Leota said defensively.

"You can't afford to be comfortable. You gotta have allure, curves, glamor. You're America's No. 1 Sweater 'n' Skirt Girl! So it ain't safe to wear a bathrobe—especially in a hotel suite."

"I gotta relax sometimes," Leota grumbled.

Murvin tossed his smashed-brim-up hat and his mustard colored coat onto a chair. "But suppose it wasn't me at the door. Suppose a reporter had popped in? He'd of got a fine eyeful of curves, wouldn't he!"

"But all the reporters were here this morning."

Green and Red Plaid

"Fine!" Murvin beamed and straddled a chair. "What sweater and skirt did you wear?"

"The black and green check."

"Why not your green and red plaid? They're snugger."

"A skirt seam split last night."

Murvin's bald spot became crimson. "You've gained an extra half pound!" he stormed. "I knew you'd do something rash the minute you got off on your own. You're ruining your figure and your career."

"They're both mine," Leota said sulkily.

"And my living, too. Ain't I your agent? Don't I work myself to the bone trying to keep you before the public so you'll make more money?" Murvin stopped on a high note, then reverted suddenly to his business tone. "You know the deal I stayed over in New York about? Well, I pulled it off. You're endorsing Yummy Yummy corselettes."

"Never heard of them."

"They're a new concern. They were dickering with Dorothy Lamour. That's why I had to let you come on to Canada alone. I had to nail them yesterday."

"But Dotty couldn't possibly wear a corselette under a sarong!"

"That's immaterial." Murvin took a paper out of his brief case. "You sign the contract here." Then abruptly switching again, "Did you tell the reporters exactly what I wrote out for you?"

Transatlantic Companion

"Sure." Leota pranced forward as if to face an audience, her hip movement seriously hampered by her bulky robe. "Ladies and gentlemen of the Canadian Press," she declaimed, "I am deeply sensitive of the honor conferred on me by Canada's glorious airmen in selecting me in their informal poll as their ideal companion on a transatlantic ferry crossing."

"Fine! Press photographers take any shots?"

"A few. Mostly they're waiting for the big doings at the barracks tonight."

"Splendid! That'll give us a chance to round up some of the stouter politicians. Some with good paunches. Helps to emphasize your curves."

Leota slumped down in her chair. "Say, Murvin, did you know there aren't no Democrats or Republicans in Canada?"

"They couldn't have Republicans when they've got a King."

"I never thought of that! And say it's kinda sweet the way they refer to their King, Murvin. They call him Mr. King. Ain't that democratic!"

"My lord, I hope you didn't say that to those reporters!"

Leota's mouth fell slack.

A despairing wail from Murvin. "I knew it! Soon as you're on your own!" His hand shook as he lit a cigarette. Then in a hollow tone, "What else did you say?"

"Nothing, really." Leota stood up and stretched. "What time is it, Murvin?"

"Four-thirtish, I'd imagine."

Leota almost swallowed her gum. "Heavens! I'm on the air at five o'clock."

When Murvin resumed normal breathing, he bellowed, "That wasn't on the schedule."

"No, but I was asked to guest a programme."

"Let's see your lines."

A coy glance from Leota. "I'm being interviewed—informally. Here in this room."

"My God!"

Leota bridled. "All I got to do is answer questions."

"That's what I mean." Murvin started to pace the floor. "Last thing I said when you were getting on the plane was to keep your mouth shut as much as possible—to let your curves do all the talking. And first chance you get you agree to go on the air!"

On the Air

A sudden imperative rat-tat-tat on the door and Roger Williams flung himself into the room.

A trifle breathlessly he explained, "Traffic tie-up. Thought I'd never make it. Matter of minutes and we're on the air. Are you ready, Miss Kister?"

He waved in a couple of engineers who saw that the connections were O.K.

Murvin suddenly recovered from this onslaught. "Look here. I'm Murvin Beasley, Miss Kister's agent, and she's not going on the air."

Roger placed two chairs at the table on which was a small mike that Murvin had overlooked.

"Eh!" Roger said vaguely, and then to Leota, "You sit here, Miss Kister. Don't be nervous."

Leota looked at him appraisingly. He was a handsome young man, with a chestnut glint to his hair. She used to 'go for' chestnut men.

Murvin tried again. "Miss Kister can't go on. She's ill. She's losing her mind. She's—"

One of the engineers spoke to Roger who "Shush-ed" Murvin, and quickly sat down.

Into the mike he announced, "Woof, woof! 1, 2, 3, 4. 1, 2, 3, 4. Mary had a little lamb. Mary had a little lamb." Then, with an alert smile for Leota, "Roger Williams speaking from the Queen City! At my side is Leota Kister—the Sweater-and-skirt Girl herself! She looks simply ravishing in a . . . ."

Then it was that Roger really saw Leota. He blanched. The white towelling robe was definitely disconcerting.

He faltered, "She's even more ravishing than usual in her. . ."

Dramatically Murvin came to his rescue. He grabbed Leota's green and red plaid outfit casually draped over a chair back, and clasped the sweater across his barrel breast.

Roger rallied. "Ah, yes! Leota's absolutely poured into a vivid plaid sweater."

Murvin held up the skirt and did an awkward sort of high kick.

Our Fair City

"And her skirt," Roger continued in an inspired flash, "has a kick pleat in the front."

Murvin collapsed in the nearest chair and wiped his face with a violent mauve handkerchief.

Roger was made of sterner stuff. He was back on safe ground again with, "And now, Leota, how do you like the fair city of Toronto?"

Leota smiled at her unseen audience and chirped, "I don't know. I've never been there."

A despairing moan from Murvin.

"But you're in Toronto now!" Roger gasped.

"What!" Leota said blankly: "I thought this was Montreal!"

PEACE, IT'S WONDERFUL

GARDENS lead to Victory
(Also to water on the knee);
Sow the seed all round about
(Then chuckle when your arm drops out).

Hoe and water, dig and rake,
(Backs need several weeks to break);
War on insects without cease—
Then lick your wounds and pray for peace!

GILEAN DOUGLAS.

Win Back Your Normal Pep with Speedy SAL HEPATICA

Sal Hepatica Acts More Quickly, More Completely, More Pleasantly to Relieve the Effects of Constipation

ALL over the Dominion, Canadians have made Sal Hepatica their favourite laxative. Because Sal Hepatica has every advantage a laxative should have.

You'll like Sal Hepatica's speed—it acts usually within an hour. Yet it works gently and thoroughly by attracting liquid bulk to the intestinal tract. You'll also like Sal Hepatica's refreshing taste and the fact that it acts without griping or disagreeable after-effects.

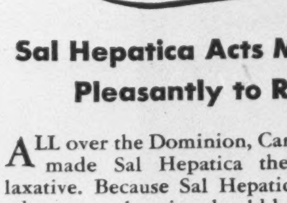
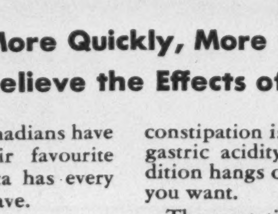
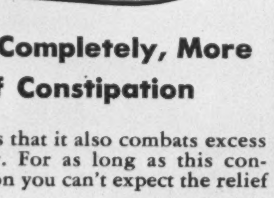
Combats Acidity, Too

Another big reason for Sal Hepatica's thoroughness in clearing up the effects of constipation is that it also combats excess gastric acidity. For as long as this condition hangs on you can't expect the relief you want.

The next time you or anyone in your family feels the need of a laxative, try two teaspoonfuls of sparkling Sal Hepatica in a glass of water. See how quickly, how effectively this famous preparation brings you the relief you want, restores you to your own cheerful, peppy self again!

• • •

*A recent survey among laxative users shows that Sal Hepatica is used by more people than any other laxative.

COLDS

STOMACH UPSET

HEADACHES


A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada

Whenever you need a laxative take

speedy Sal Hepatica

SAVE MONEY—Buy the economical family-size. You save 28% over the small size.

AFTER READING when eyes smart!

Put two drops of Murine in each eye. It soothes the smarting, burning, sensation at once. You get quick relief. All 7 Murine ingredients relieve irritation, soothe, rest, and wash your eyes refreshingly. Murine helps thousands of eyes—let it help yours.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

MADE IN CANADA

AMAZING PROFESSIONAL MOTHPROOFING METHOD

now available for home use

NO ODOR · NO WRAPPING · NO STORING AWAY

JUST a few minutes spraying with LARVEX—and Mrs. Neal has saved her husband's new suit from moth holes.

Now Mrs. Neal won't have the bother of wrapping up this suit or storing it away! She just puts it back in the closet on its usual hanger.

WHY? Moths will actually starve to death before they will eat LARVEXED clothes, sofas, or rugs!

This is the professional mothproofing method used by leading woollen mills, laundries, and dry cleaners.

And, LARVEX is inexpensive — only 83¢ for 16 ounces, $1.29 for 32 ounces. Dry-cleaning won't impair its year-long moth - protection, either.

Protect all *your* woollens this professional way. Use LARVEX!

At all Drug and Dept. stores.

LARVEX

REG. TRADE MARK

ONE SPRAYING MOTHPROOFS FOR A WHOLE YEAR

Oriental Cream

GOURAUD

protects the skin from sun and wind on the golf course. That dried up feeling disappears. A complete, beautifying cream for day and evening events.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun Tan

WORLD OF WOMEN

Frenchwomen Who Live in Germany

BY BERNICE COFFEY

A VIVID picture of the living conditions to which thousands of French women who have been deported to Germany are subject as workers of the third Reich, has appeared in the published reports of the German-controlled French papers.

Both news accounts from this source, and radio broadcasts have reported that nearly all the French women drafted to Germany have been herded together into communal quarters. Two-hundred women, for example, live in an old Berlin theatre. At the Henschel locomotive works at Kassel, 20 persons are crammed into one room with two or three sleeping bunks on top of one another. In many of the quarters there are no cupboards, and in one "model quarter" trunks and boxes lie around on the beds or on the floor.

Those women who bring no linen of their own must manage the best they can. Usually night and day shift workers are housed in the same quarters, making rest or relaxation practically impossible. Even barracks in the vicinity of the explosives works in Ludwigshafen and Oppau, which are a constant target of air attacks, have no air raid shelters, but merely trenches.

As an inducement to French women, the French radio promised that families would be able to live together. It is only in a very few cases, however, that this has ever been allowed.

This is what such dwellings look like: In a Berlin movie house, the seats are removed, and a number of wooden partitions put in, forming 15 "apartments" on either side, each consisting of two small rooms. Each apartment has a door with lock and frame for the occupant's name. But there is no light in the theatre, and little fresh air.

Thirty families do their cooking in the "communal kitchen". Many of the women who have followed their husbands, however, do not have the accommodation of wooden partitions. Most have to live in barracks and must consider themselves lucky if they can entertain their husbands for an evening meal.

Working about 50 hours a week, women workers earn on an average of 20 marks a week, of which at least 15 per cent goes in taxes, and "social deductions". Minor offences are punished by fines. For meals served in the factory canteen and in the barracks, up to 8.10 marks a week is deducted from wages.

These are the conditions declared by the German censor and deal only with French women. From reports reaching United governments in London, actual conditions in some sections of Germany are much worse than any disclosures allowed by German authorities.

Right Honorable

Many Canadian women heard and saw one of Great Britain's most distinguished women at the Mother's Day Rally, sponsored by the Toronto Women's Committee of the Fourth Victory Loan.

Members of the labor movement in England know her with affection as "Our Maggie."

The general public knows her with respect as the Rt. Hon. Margaret G. Bondfield, Minister of Labor in the Labor Government, and the only woman member of the Privy Council.

That public remembers her, not only as a Minister of Labor, but as a vigorous champion of trade unionists, as a Member of Parliament from Northampton, 1923-24, and from Wallsend, 1926-31, as chairman of the Women's Group on public welfare, and as vice chairman of the National Council of Social Service. It recalls, too, that she received an honorary LL.D. from the University of Bristol in 1930, receiving it from Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the University.

Trade Unionists know her as an indefatigable worker for their cause. She has served as assistant secretary of Shop Assistants' Union (1898-1908), national officer in the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress (1918-24). She was named delegate to the International Conference at Berne in 1918, representative of the British T.U.C. in Russia in 1920, and chairman of the General Council of the T.U.C. in 1923.

Miss Bondfield's fame, however, has not been limited to British Labor circles. She attended the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City in 1919, served as labor advisor to the International Labor Conference at Washington in the same year, and studied U.S. social security legislation in 1938, travelling through many states, Mexico and Canada.

She was born in a humble cottage at Chard, Somerset, in 1873, one of a family of eleven, and she was teaching infants in a state-aided school at the age of 13. Two years later, she became an apprentice in an outfitter's shop at Brighton and for 11 years was a shop assistant in London before beginning her career in official union positions.

Today, at 68, she is a small woman with a direct manner of speech, a deep, vigorous voice and quick, piercing eyes. Now visiting this continent, she hopes her wide experience of British war conditions will enable her to be of service in consultation with executive and administrative groups. She has the added hope that such work will strengthen yet another link in the friendship between Great Britain and the United States.

Carnival

The 48th Highlander Chapter I.O.D.E. annual carnival is to be held this year at the Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, on Saturday, May 15, beginning at 7.30 p.m. Conveners of this large scale event have arranged scores of attractions which will include lucky draws, white elephants, bingo and other games. Dancing during the evening will take place to the music of the 48th Highlanders' Band under the direction of Captain Slatter.

First Year

Planned, equipped, furnished and maintained by Lady Davis, as "A Gentlemen's Club for the Enlisted Personnel of the Allied Air Forces," Air Force House, at 1245 Sherbrooke Street, West, Montreal, is a unique contribution to the war effort, by a single individual.

Air Force House is run entirely by young people. That was one stipulation Lady Davis made when forming her various committees. Since it was to be a club and recreation centre for *young* men, only *young* people were to serve on her committees.

Since the opening a year ago, close to 100,000 airmen have made use of its many facilities. Five thousand meals a month have been served in the canteen, to say nothing of "snacks" in astronomical figures. Committees have been considerably enlarged; an Airmen's Committee was added early this year; lists of volunteer workers have doubled in every department. Volunteer workers staff the canteen every night and all day Sunday. The desk in the main hall, which opens and closes with the club, has 4 shifts a day. The girls who check the coats every evening and all day Saturday, Sunday and holidays, are volunteers, as are the 500 girls who act as hostesses.

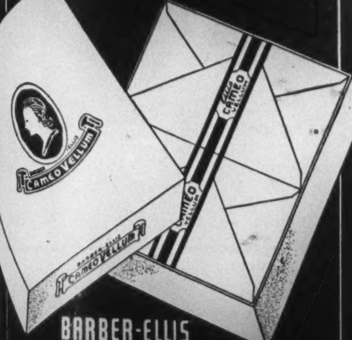
Beside the spacious lounge-rooms and the smaller rooms of a well-equipped club, ping pong and deck-tennis games are available, and special arrangements have been made for the use of tennis-courts and private swimming-pools.

Dances are held Wednesdays, Saturday afternoon and evenings, with dancing every evening in the "cockpit," as the basement canteen and adjoining rooms are known. Singsongs take place in the music-room, as the spirit moves; special professional entertainment every Friday evening is contributed from one of the floorshows in town.

The fame of the House has spread from coast to coast, and even across the seas, as far as Great Britain, and Australia, airmen speak of it with affection.

This month Air Force House celebrated its first year of service, with a special party.

BARBER-ELLIS
fine Writing Papers
FOR EVERY OCCASION..
SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHT



BARBER-ELLIS
CAMEO Stationery

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM

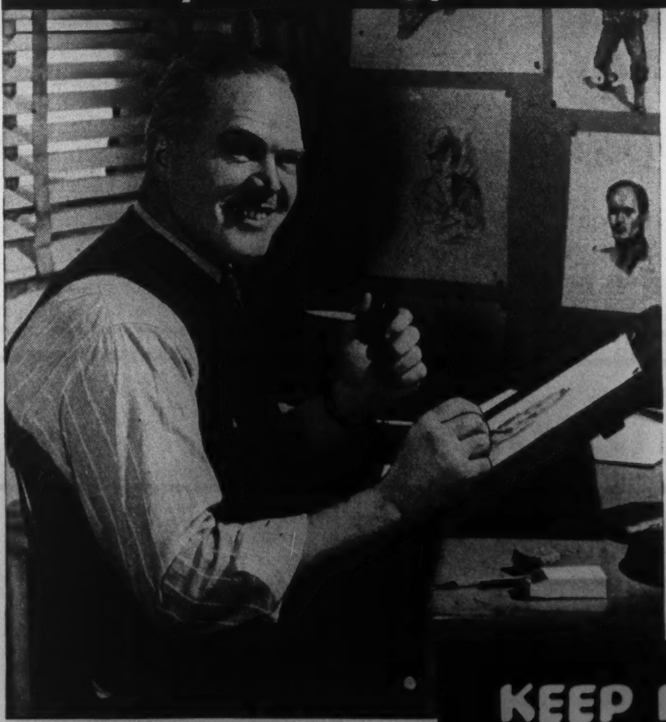
. . . A Community for reconstruction under competent medical care . . .
To find a place where those suffering from nervous and mild mental conditions may receive individual, constructive care, often presents a problem to both physicians and patient. Homewood offers such a place. Beautiful buildings, lovely grounds, occupational therapy, thorough medical and nursing treatment, diet, electro-therapy, hydrotherapy, and other proven effective aids to restoring the patient to his normal, active life.
Address *Rates Moderate*
F. H. C. Baugh, M.D., Medical Superintendent
Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

AIR-SICK?
Nausea, dizziness, stomach distress may be prevented and relieved with the aid of
Mothersill's
AIR SICK REMEDY

Enjoy the radiance of a clean skin
Ardena Skin Tonic 1.25 and 2.40
Ardena Cleansing Cream 1.25 and 3.50
Ardena Fluffy Cleansing Cream 1.25 and 3.50
Elizabeth Arden

There is a special radiance about a well-cared-for skin for which there is no substitute. Teamed up to cleanse dry or normal skin are softening Ardena Cleansing Cream and fragrant Ardena Skin Tonic. Use them together morning and night. You'll be surprised how this precious pair coaxes your skin toward new beauty. Ardena Fluffy Cleansing Cream will do the same for an oily skin.
At Smartest Shops in Every Town

Have you energy for the EXTRA things?



LORNE HAS . . .
Lorne is sales executive with a paper box company . . . does odd jobs around his home. But every free hour he can get, he spends sketching. "Looks easy," he says, "but drawing really takes intense concentration. I certainly wouldn't have the *energy* AFTER WORKING ALL DAY if I didn't keep fit. But I don't let myself get below par. No harsh cathartics, though! Instead, I get 'bulk' in my diet. *Every* morning I start off with a big bowl of Kellogg's Bran Flakes. They're delicious . . . and they help keep me fit!"
Kellogg's Bran Flakes With Other Parts Of Wheat are gently laxative, help supply valuable minerals and proteins too . . . help keep you fit for *extra* things!
IF YOU want to keep fit for extra things, take these two steps to health: 1. To *get* well, see your doctor; 2. To *keep* well, watch your habits. Guard against incomplete elimination. Eat Kellogg's Bran Flakes *every* day. Ask for the golden-yellow package—either the regular or the *new* Family package. Begin tomorrow. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.
KEEP FIT WITH KELLOGG'S *every day in the year!*

Spacious dignity is the keynote of this room which combines the functions of bed and sitting room. Boldly patterned chintz is used for drapes, slip-covers on chairs. Quilted, it's used as a window valance and bedspread. Note tufted cotton rug—eyelet embroidered curtains.

DRESSING TABLE

Sunny Side Up

BY ISABEL MORGAN

NOW that the sun has begun to get a little punch in it, it is time to hie yourself to the nearest window with a magnifying mirror, and search long and hard for dry areas that will need fortification against the sun's healthful but drying rays.

Nancy Coleman, soon seen in Warner Bros.' "Edge of Darkness," makes it a practice to step into sun-weather with a perfect complexion —and keep it that way.

Early Oiling

The first step in reaping benefits from sunshine, is to see that the face is well lubricated and not dry or flaky. Nancy begins by taking a teaspoon of oil every day. It may not taste so good, but it will work wonders in oiling the skin from the inside. As far as external lubrication goes, wield your favorite creams with a lavish hand. Blend the nourishing oils right into the pores with a light, upward and outward movement of the fingertips.

The second step is to get your first summer sun by degrees. Don't plunge into an orgy of sun bathing right off the bat. Be sure that your face is well oiled before exposing it. Give your eyes a chance to get used to the sun's glare gradually. Squinting, you know, leads only to nasty little crow's feet that betray a woman's age quicker than her dearest friend.

Matching Steps

The third step is simple. It's a matching step. As your face slowly darkens through exposure, use darker powder. There is nothing more grotesque than a blonde powder over a dark beige complexion.

Nor should the condition of the hair be overlooked when preparing for warm weather. Too many of us forget that hair can become sunburned, too, if it does not share in the general plan of lubrication. The first thing that comes to mind is—"I need a new permanent." But is it in condition to take a *good* permanent? Remember the Spring hats this year are "all-revealing" with curls and lovely waves as a frame for the face.

A well-known group of scalp specialists advise a series of hot oil treatments with reconditioning oil. First, heat the oil slightly, then apply it with a small piece of cotton all over the scalp and next, wrap a turkish towel, which has been wrung out of hot water, around the head allowing the oils to steam gently into the scalp. Now give the hair a thorough rinsing in warm water, making sure that all the oil is removed from hair and scalp, then *brush* the hair dry. So much for pre-permanent hair care.

Long May It Wave

After the permanent wave, these specialists suggest the use of a permanent wave oil, which will help coax the hair into soft lustrous waves. It acts as a dressing, is sprayed on with an atomizer, and forms a light delicately scented mist that is non-greasy. This is mainly for the body of the hair and dry brittle ends should have their own treatment with creme-set rubbed into them.

One doesn't have to be an oldest inhabitant to recall those lavish days when the hair-dresser used hundreds of pins to set the hair and then, when it was dry, removed about half of them by hand and combed out the rest in a prodigal shower on the floor—to be swept up with the rest of the trash. Today that old saying "See a pin and pick it up, all the day you'll have good luck," has graduated out of the class of small superstitions into the big league of truthful observation. Hair-dressers have developed a miserly instinct and almost count the pins with which they set the curls. She's a lucky customer who manages to leave the place with one or two still clinging to her scalp.

Pin Tonnage

To be added to one's list of Sobering Thoughts is the fact that the diminutive bobbie pin and hair pin is measured in terms of tons of steel when considered on a national basis. In view of this rather staggering fact, it isn't difficult for bright girls to understand that the steel that used to pin up their locks now is being used to pin back Hitler's ears.

However, the gentleman who — under the imposing title of "administrator of fabricated steel and non-ferrous metals"—is responsible for the recent shortage, has relented somewhat and promises that we shall be somewhat better off this year. It has been possible to increase by 15 per cent. of a manufacturer's 1941 consumption the currently permitted annual tonnage of steel for metal hair and bob pins. Last October the Wartime Prices and Trade Board order restricted the annual tonnage of metal to be used in the manufacture of the pins to 30 per cent. of the metal used by each manufacturer in 1941. The new order raises the figure from 30 to 45 per cent. There will be pins but "See a pin, etc.," still holds true.

An exotic red and black print, dramatically large and spaced on white, appears in a tunic dress of straight silhouette with wrap-around skirt.

Plaid taffeta in shades of cerise and royal, touched with white, add high color interest to a hat with a high stitched crown and wide brim.

These busy days call for quick cleansing, day-long make-up...

DOROTHY GRAY

Salon Cold Cream

IDEAL cleanser for busy, work-filled days! Dorothy Gray Salon Cold Cream spreads smoothly . . . quickly . . . removes dirt and stale make-up in a twinkling! This bland, light cleanser gently lubricates as it cleanses. Excellent for a young skin . . . for *any* skin that welcomes softening with cleansing. Use Salon Cold Cream morning and night to help offset the drying effects of harsh winds, steam heat. Smooth all over face and neck . . . always stroking upward. Wipe off . . . notice how much *lovelier* your complexion looks. Leaves your skin glowing-clean, feeling fresh and soft! $1.25 and $2.50.

At Smart Cosmetic Counters

Dorothy Gray

AMERICAN DESIGN OF BEAUTY

683 Fifth Avenue . . . New York . . . Toronto . . . London

BY APPOINTMENT

WORK HARD STAY *Lovely*

You can work hard when you are confidently lovely. And confidence comes so readily from such regal perfumes as Yardley's Bond Street—from such perfect aids as the Yardley Lavender and Beauty Preparations.

"Bond Street" Perfume—it is rare, regal, captivating—$2.20, to $11.50.

KEEP YOUR BEST FACE FORWARD WITH

Yardley

LAVENDER AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

Yardley English Complexion Powder Deliciously touched with "Bond Street" Perfume—mist-fine—invisible—$1.25.

THE DRESSING TABLE

Lillian Russell On A Bicycle

BY LELIA A. REYNOLDS

THOSE who remember the bicycle in its hey-day still regard it with some awe. We can recall a time when a wheel was considered a stupendous innovation, complicated of structure and hazardous to life and limb. The rumor that some enterprising young woman had bought one was front-page news. Neighbors would rush to the window as she passed; chickens would flee, squawking hysterically; the cat would climb a telephone pole; and grandpa would shake his cane and his head, predicting the gal's total disaster—physical, moral and spiritual.

To make matters worse, an enterprising Amazonian named Mrs. Bloomer invented and gave her name to a garb designed to accentuate and accelerate this freedom. True, the garment was craftily constructed. Some people, to preserve decorum, called the bloomers "divided skirts", and the great point was to have them made as full as possible. However, an alert public was not deceived. Contours were discernible, and even with the knee decently covered, there was an unseemly display of limb.

Well, there was nothing for it but to look the other way, which husbands were encouraged to do. Nevertheless glimpses of shapely figures became more and more frequent, and the occasional courageous male, usually a bachelor, was heard to admire them openly. One of these—a famous New Yorker called "Diamond Jim" . Brady—conceived the idea of securing for his lady friend, the renowned actress, Lillian Russell, a gold bicycle studded with diamonds.

Gold, Diamonds, Rubies

It was a notable achievement. First of all the spokes were plated with silver. Then the frame was placed in a gold electroplating bath. Set in the frame were tiny chip diamonds; while the same stones, surrounded by sapphires, rubies and emeralds, appeared in the hubs and spokes. The handle-bars were of cream mother of pearl. The machine cost Diamond Jim Brady $20,000.00. Miss Russell kept it in a blue plush-lined leather case, and took it with her on tour.

Her cycling costume was of white serge, and when she and Jim went a-riding through the park or up Riverside Drive they were a sensation. The cycle-squad of the New York Police Department would be obliged to provide a sort of "flying wedge" escort for them, to keep the crowd back.

In those days there was considerable rivalry in the matter of mileage. If you had a bicycle, it was customary to rise as early as possible on Sunday, take a box of sandwiches, and see how far you could travel during the day.

Country roads presented some difficulty owing to the number of domestic animals roaming about. While certain of these scurried to the fence-corners for safety, others stood their ground. The cow was the last to retreat. Many a rider, surmounting the brow of a hill and commencing to coast comfortably down the other side, would be dismayed to see a ruminating red heifer standing calmly in the middle of the road below.

The only course open in such circumstances was to wave an arm, if it could be spared, and shout "Hi! Hi! Hi!", in the hope of averting disaster. After due hesitation the cow would commence leisurely to move to one side. She would then pause as though remembering something, switch her tail, and finally turn back just in time to meet wheel and rider before the latter had a chance to bail out. As a consequence many cyclists ate their Monday meals standing, and bandaging became a fine art.

Eventually, however, the bicycle fell a victim to progress, and was swept from the highway by a glittering, blazing-eyed, snorting monster—the automobile. Everybody wanted a car. Bicycles were used only by those who couldn't make a down payment on a Ford. The twentieth century had come. Peace and plenty reigned.

But who could have known that both peace and plenty were such fickle jades? Who could have dreamed that such a thing as war, a rubber shortage, gasoline rationing and high income taxes would restore the bicycle to its old place on the back porch?

Compared with the automobile, a bicycle has certain peculiar advantages. It furnishes exercise, and so reduces avoirdupois. It requires no gasoline, and is inexpensive to operate. It economizes on parking space, slipping neatly into a rack with dozens of its fellows.

In cycling, there is little danger of your running foul of the law, since if you are tipsy you cannot possibly ride: and if you are sober you cannot generate sufficient speed to commit manslaughter. Should you by chance knock down a pedestrian, he can be dusted off and sent on his way none the worse: no fuss, no officers with note-books, no bent fenders and frayed tempers, no explanations to the judge.

Yes, the bicycle is helping to solve the transportation problem, taking its humble place beside the truck, the motor lorry, the aeroplane and other vehicles. It is doing its bit for the war.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Ormandy in German Classics

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

As I have pointed out on a previous occasion the great "German" conductors of the nineties who created the vogue for Brahms and Wagner in English-speaking countries were Hungarians,—Arthur Nikisch, Hans Richter and Anton Seidl. So is Eugene Ormandy, of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The obvious conclusion is that German music is better when conductors of warm Slavic temperament interpret it, and one should include at least one Italian, because Toscanini is undoubtedly the finest interpreter of Wagner's music today.

In an all Wagner program given at Massey Hall some years ago and which embraced some lovely music seldom heard on concert programs, Ormandy showed his profound and innate enthusiasm for Wagner. Last week at his second local concert his intense, absorbing rendering of the Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde", seemed a profoundly personal utterance. From the program notes, auditors learned that these excerpts from the music-drama were given as concert numbers long before the first performance of the music-drama in 1865; the Prelude was played as early as 1859. In other days I used to read comments by rigid purists who condemned as a violation of artistic standards the practice of giving symphonic excerpts "torn" from the original context. Such pedants were unaware that Wagner (for sound commercial reasons, no doubt) had himself authorized the practice.

The music-loving public, of course, never paid any attention to the wails of purists. For most of the world Wagner is a symphonic, rather than an operatic composer. Few compositions are better known or better loved than these "Tristan" excerpts, but it would be exaggeration to say that even five per cent of those familiar with them have seen or ever expect to see "Tristan" on the stage. God forbid that any travelling opera organization, stimulating as it may be in Verdi should include "Tristan and Isolde" in its repertory!

The place Wagner's music holds in the esteem of the world today is entirely due to symphonic conductors. I have seen "Tristan" as drama performed on two or three occasions by singers of international fame, but they never suggested the beautiful impassioned lovers, one's imagination conjured up in listening to so inspired a rendering as that of Mr. Ormandy and his instrumentalists last week. No work more effectively brings forth the finest tonal qualities of an orchestra or the poetic temperament of a conductor. Listeners were carried instinctively into a magic dreamland of passion and devotion.

In Brahms' First Symphony, the other great event of the evening, the exaltation is of entirely different character. Like all the greater symphonies it is an expression of soul-conflict and spiritual victory; though most symphonies, in competent hands, can be rendered neatly and attractively, without becoming mystical or profound. As Ormandy interpreted the Brahms masterpiece it did suggest a triumph of the human spirit. When rendered with so much passion and poetry as Ormandy displayed, the music takes on a quality of grandeur almost overwhelming,—yet a tonic to the spirit in times like these.

Between the two great works two charming interludes were provided. The dances from Manuel de Falla's humorous ballet "The Three Cornered Hat" had subtleties of rhythm that the many gifted foreigners who have written so-called Spanish music never quite grasped. When one compares any of Falla's dances with the music of Bizet's "Carmen", there is apparent a quality quite different—an elusive quality so removed from the obvious that it is not easily defined, but which Ormandy grasps, and can express by virtue of the perfect instrument on which he plays.

The great Scottish-American flautist, William Kincaid has been with the Philadelphians so long that his presence recalls days when Stokowski was on the threshold of fame and Hans Kindler was first 'cellist. The even, luscious beauty of his tone seems to grow in richness year by year; and his qualities were given adequate opportunity in "Night Soliloquy" by Kent Kennan one of the most gifted of the younger American composers.

San Carlo Singers

An APT illustration of the difference between poetry and prose in nomenclature is the case of Giuseppe Verdi. Had he at the time he was mixing in Italian politics been forced to flee from Italy and Anglicize his name he would have become Joseph Green (Joe to his friends). Operas like "Aida" and other standbys of the San Carlo Opera Company's repertory would not be half so appealing if announced as from the pen of Joe Green.

No composer did so much to help the singers of all nations as the genius who bore the gracious sounding name Giuseppe Verdi. Through him travelling singing organizations are enabled to survive from generation to generation. This thought occurred to me on Monday night in listening to the most recent production of "Aida" among the countless that I have witnessed,—and a good all-round production it was.

The impresario, Fortune Gallo, has the edge on other itinerant opera producers, because, by long experience, he has overcome difficulties which on a smaller scale are like those of a travelling circus. The adept changes of scene and the swift, efficient movement of "Aida" were amazing, in view of the fact that eight other operas were to be presented later in the week. As Mr. Gallo has prospered he has put his profits into fine investiture. The colorful scenery really suggested the sunny clime of Egypt, and the costuming had the requisite touch of pageantry. Interpretation of the orchestral and choral score, the most refined and appealing Verdi had composed up to that time was admirable, under the experienced baton of Carlo Peroni. The symbolic ballet episodes had an aesthetic quality in decor unknown in days gone by.

Of course in all Italian opera the singing of the principals is primarily important. In this respect the women were considerably superior to the men; they had young, fresh emotional voices of sufficient power and dramatic fervor. The North American Indian soprano, Mobley Lushanya (Aida) and the young Chicago mezzo, Margery Mayer (Amneris) sang with sincere and often enthralling expression; and acted with exceptional ease and intensity. The voice of the unseen priestess (Frieda Bleicher) had a lovely mysterious quality.

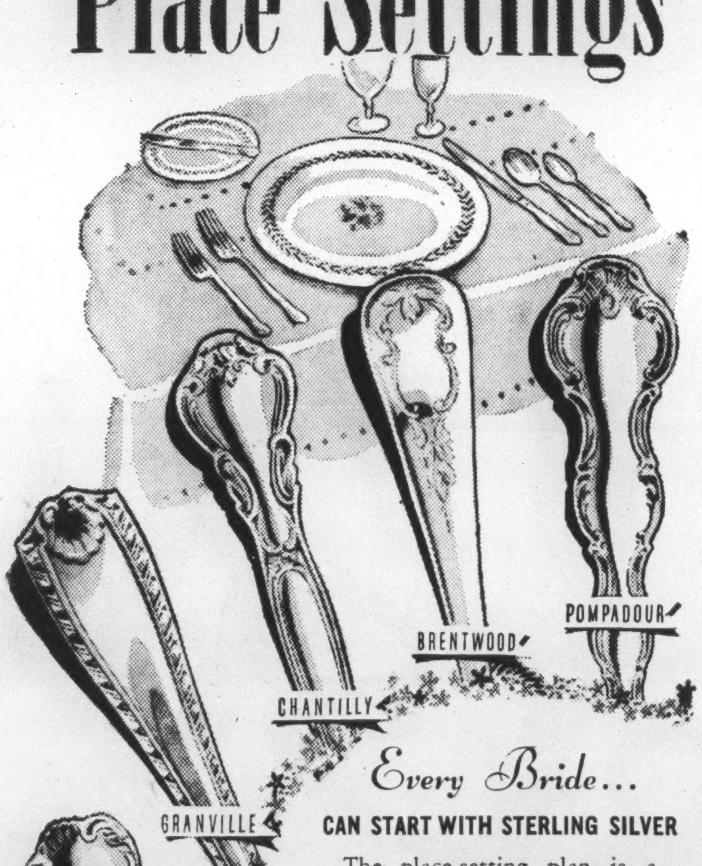
The male roles were sung by old stagers of the San Carlo forces who know their roles backward. They are not glamorous vocally, though their declamation was always significant. Arnoldo Lindi, the Rhadames was handicapped by a cold. Mostyn Thomas (Amonasro), Harold Kravitt (High Priest) and Richard Wentworth (The King) all conveyed the requisite suggestion of authority. Since "Aida" is the most difficult work in the repertory, later productions have perhaps been even better.

Opening of the Proms

OUR Spring being what it is, nobody expected that people would swelter at the annual opening of the Promenade Symphony series in Varsity Arena. In a preliminary canter a few days previously, listeners who lacked heavy wraps almost froze to death, but the first Thursday evening in May, found over 7,600 listeners gasping in the heat. It was a reminder that summer is just around the corner. Perspiration did not dampen enthusiasm however, and the genial and facile guest-conductor André Kostelanetz won an ovation that must have made him happy. It was not a pretentious program, but could hardly fail to please a vast assemblage, unconcerned with profundities.

Having during the past few months heard scores of programs on 80 per cent of which the name of Tchaikovsky appeared, I have come to the conclusion that the Russian is for the present at least the most popular of all composers. He is seemingly behind every door. Much of his music is delightful, but I have hoped in vain that conductors would give his Fourth Symphony a long rest. Judge of my dismay when Mr. Kostelanetz selected the worst and noisiest section of that work,—the last movement. The two middle movements are easy on the ears, but he apparently assumed that the audience would like an initial uproar. Compensations came later however. Rupert Lucas had just the right touch in reading the quaint text of Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf". Naomi Yanova gave a brilliant, and fascinating rendering of the piano section of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" with perfect co-operation from the orchestra. Finally came Jerome Kern's new "Scenario for Orchestra on Themes from 'Showboat'." When American folk-opera became a popular Broadway hit in 1928, nobody realized that a score of permanent importance had come into being, although Mr. Kern was sure that he had created a lyric that would live in "Ol' Man River". In its latest transformation "Showboat" seems likely to attain favor with symphonic conductors. The popular melodies are interwoven with color and ingenuity impossible in the theatre; and as interpreted by Mr. Kostelanetz the piece has real distinction.

sterling
Place Settings



Every Bride...
CAN START WITH STERLING SILVER

The place-setting plan is a convenient way to acquire fine Sterling. You choose a pattern that meets with your ideals; then buy a setting comprising dessert or luncheon knife and fork, teaspoon, salad fork, cream soup spoon and butter spreader with hollow handle, sufficient for one person, then each month or so, buy another setting and, in a surprisingly short time, you will have built a beautiful service of Sterling.

PRICES FOR PLACE SETTINGS

Pompadour	14.35
Brentwood	15.60
Chantilly	15.20
Granville	14.85
Louis XV	14.50
Saxon	13.65

Prices subject to Retail Purchase Tax

Although our Silver factory is increasingly engaged in war work . . . we still have on hand sufficient stock in most of our Sterling Flatware Patterns.

Store Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily—including Saturdays

BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE
LONDON TORONTO SUDBURY

ARMAND VINCENT, by arrangement with Charles L. Wagner, PRESENTS
JEANETTE
MACDONALD
Entire Cast, Chorus & Ballet from
METROPOLITAN OPERA
IN
ROMEO and JULIET
Wilfred Pelletier, Conductor
Ezio Pinza, Basso
Armand Tokatyan, Tenor
TWO PERFORMANCES
THURS., May 20th, and
SAT., May 22nd, 8.10 P.M.
SEATS NOW!
$3.60, $4.80 Tax Inc.
MASSEY HALL

Jaeger House will not be open on Saturdays, commencing May 8th.

Shopping hours on other days 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

JAEGER
ESTD. LONDON 1883
JAEGER HOUSE — 110 YONGE STREET

ROYAL ALEXANDRA
WEEK BEG. RETURN ENGAGEMENT MON. EVG. MAY 17
CECILIA LOFTUS in
ARSENIC AND OLD LACE
Joseph Kesselring's Smash Comedy Hit
"FUNNIEST PLAY EVER TO HIT THE ROYAL ALEX"
SEATS NOW
POPULAR PRICES
Evenings 50c-$1-$1.50
Mats. Wed.-Sat. 50c-$1.00
Plus Tax

THE FILM PARADE

The Streamlined Screen

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

YOU have only to watch a picture like "Ecstasy" to realize how purely mechanical the art of the cinema really is. And the more yearningly a film reaches towards art the more mechanical it tends to become. That was why the audience laughed so heartily at "Ecstasy". We laughed at the gadget-symbolism, the old-fashioned trick equipment, and the lumbering scow-like motion. It was as irresistibly funny as an ancient Stanley Steamer trundling along miraculously on its own steam. But would we have laughed I wondered if "Ecstasy" had set a slicked-up and streamlined Hedy Lamarr to clicking off her woes and frustrations at the speeded-up pace we are accustomed to? My guess is that we would have watched it with the interest, quite detached from sympathy, which we give to any handsome modern contraption working on all eight cylinders. We certainly wouldn't have laughed.

The thing that holds and frequently misleads us is the technical pace and glitter of production. This isn't to say that we are incapable of being moved or excited by a picture with a genuine human story quite apart from the familiar and expert tricks of the trade. "The Informer" was such a story and it is safe to say that a modern audience wouldn't laugh at a revival of "The Informer". It had its cinematic inventions but they were legitimate inventions and they were kept subordinate to the authentic mood and tragedy of the story.

The trouble is that we rarely get such stories. Instead we get blueprints of stories. The characters are cast, literally, from moulds, the essential parts are assembled and skilfully put together and when the job is finished the whole thing is gone over with a polishing rag for an extra high glitter and we have a superproduction. It moves and synchronizes perfectly. But it just isn't alive.

There is unfortunately no patent office in Hollywood's story department. Anyone apparently is at liberty to use anyone else's ideas and even his whole set of characters and make his own basement model of them.

A local motion picture distributor told me recently that he had seen three Commando film previews within the week; and though they were all from different studios it was practically impossible to tell them apart. Hollywood had to fall back on its own invention here, since no one at the present moment knows with any certainty what witches' brew is coming to the boil in occupied Europe. The trouble is that after the first two or three films the invention, such as it was, became a stock pattern from which everyone now constructs his own model. So the familiar screen faces turn up in native settings all the way from Norway to Greece, but only the names are European. All the rest is familiar recognizable Hollywood.

MISS DOROTHY THOMPSON recently pointed out that Heinrich Heydrich was probably just a petty bureaucrat carrying out with thoroughness and complete lack of imagination the orders of his superiors. Hollywood, however, has established the Heydrich pattern and by this time there is nothing that anyone, even Miss Thompson, can do about it. "Hangmen Also Die", the film to which she took exception is shortly to be followed by "Hitler's Hangman", which will have John Carradine, Hollywood's pet screen sadist, as the infamous Heydrich. Alan Curtis, a handsome all-round American type, will play a Czech patriot, slick-haired Patricia Morrison will be a simple Czech villager, Edgar Kenney a local tramp and Al Shean, of the team of Gallagher and Shean, the Lidice parish priest. Among Lidice's sacrificial daughters will be Mrs. Mickey Rooney. . . It is quite possible of course that this extraordinary assortment of talent, working on a script which highlights sensationalism and violence, may be able to reveal in some recognizable human light the terrible story of Lidice. It's possible, but it's awfully hard to imagine, sight unseen.

It can be argued of course that the screen entertainment we get is the kind most exactly appropriate to our mechanized way of life. It has speed, repetition, pistol-like timing, and immense expressionless energy. As long as it moves that way we accept it and are satisfied. Our estimate of corniness is exacting but we don't apply it to sentiment, we apply it strictly to technique.

"The Crystal Ball" is a deeply complicated comedy about a beauty contest winner (Paulette Goddard) who somehow gets into the crystal-gazing profession. She soon becomes involved with Ray Millard who is already involved with a fine-looking widow (Virginia Field) who turns up as one of Paulette's clients. This, in case you have followed me this far, puts Paulette in a key position to control everybody's fate and win handsome Mr. Millard for herself. If you don't exhaust yourself trying to follow the plot you can get a fair amount of entertainment from the comedy.

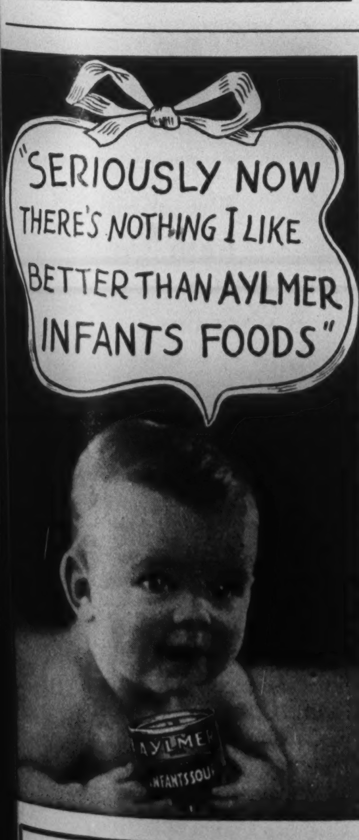
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

WITH TEA RATIONED,

the wise woman remembers it's not just "leaves" she's buying . . . but fragrance, flavor, satisfaction. There's more of all three in the choice YOUNG leaves. To get them, all you have to do is ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

BLENDED AND PACKED IN CANADA



LISTEN : TUESDAY : THURSDAY
MORNINGS 10.15
TALKS ON BABY CARE
CFRB TORONTO

Ethel Britton, with Cecilia Loftus in the comedy "Arsenic and Old Lace" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning May 17.

CONCERNING FOOD

Pink ostrich feathers trim a black straw beret worn by Eleanor Parker who appears in "Mission to Moscow".

Mr. Shelley Asked a Question

BY JANET MARCH

PERCY SHELLEY, when he wrote his piece about the West Wind had obviously not spent a winter in Canada. Maybe he was propped up in the shade against the boat which he didn't navigate very adequately, on a beach near Pisa. Certainly he knew little of the North American climate.

"If Winter comes can Spring be far behind?"

You bet it can. This is the eighth month of filling the coal bin or the oil tank and, though anytime now we'll get some weather that will set us panting, shivering is almost habitual.

In fact so little faith had we in spring that last week end we nearly left off the annual pilgrimage to the hepatica wood. Surely they couldn't be out, but there they were, with their enchanting furry stems and lovely growing smell. Further down the road we met—it was as definite as that—strong evidence that skunks were abroad. The birds twittered, and the streams roared and even determined Victory gardeners could take a little time off to watch the country because the garden resembled a mud hole and couldn't be touched till it had dried off. The next few week ends the gardener's eyes will hardly be lifted from the ground save for a hurried search in the gardening book for information about how deep to plant corn, and do telephone peas climb or crawl.

Even if for a very long time we have felt Arctic we can at least read about the South, and I came across a cook book published last year called rather pompously "Some Favorite Recipes of the Duchess of Windsor" published by Charles Scribner, New York. All royalties to go to the British War Relief Society, Inc. Mrs. Roosevelt contributed a foreword commending the simplicity of the recipes. These days most of us have had to put our favorite recipes in camphor for the duration and eat what we can conveniently come by but, as Mrs. Roosevelt says, the book is full of food which can be easily prepared and sounds good. There is a section at the end called "Some of my favorite foreign recipes." The Duchess is said to be by way of being a gourmet and to have a fine collection of cook books.

Anyone who has ever got themselves South of the Mason Dixon line has never failed to come home talking food, so here are a few Southern recipes to warm you up till summer comes our way.

Sweetbreads and Mushrooms

Sweetbreads aren't very easy to get in these parts but it's a good idea to have some recipes handy for bits of meat such as sweetbreads, hearts and liver, as they will be off the meat ration, and no doubt we will all be buying them when we can get hold of them.

1 pound of sweetbreads
½ pound of mushrooms
2 tablespoons of fat
Salt and pepper

Sauce

2 tablespoons of butter
½ teaspoon of Worcester Sauce
½ cup of thin cream
2 tablespoons of flour
1 cup of stock
1 tablespoon of sherry
Paprika
Salt and pepper

Parboil the sweetbreads and add a dash of vinegar to the water. Season and add a few pieces of celery and a slice of onion. When the sweetbreads are tender take off the fire and skin and chop the meat. Save the water they cooked in to use as stock in making the sauce. Brown the mushrooms in the fat, and while they are cooking make the sauce. Brown the flour in the butter and then add the sweetbread stock, the Worcester sauce, paprika and salt and pepper. Lastly add the cream and sherry and then pour over the sweetbreads and mushrooms. Heat till very hot and serve.

Rabbit Casserole

Rabbit is a meat which you get too seldom in this country. It tastes so like chicken that it will deceive anyone.

1 rabbit
4 tablespoons of fat
1 large onion, sliced
1 cup of condensed tomato soup
1 cup of stock
1 cup of rice
Salt and pepper

Sauté the onion in fat and put pieces in the casserole. Cut the rabbit up into pieces for frying and sauté in the fat. When brown put the pieces in a casserole. Boil the rice for twenty minutes in salted water and then wash in cold water and put in casserole. Add the stock and tomato soup to the fat in the pan, season to taste and cook for a few minutes and then pour into the casserole. Cover and cook in a moderate oven for about an hour.

Finding fruit for the family is quite a problem just now, and stewed rhubarb too often is boring. Did you ever think of making a sort of shortbread with rhubarb instead of strawberries? Of course you can't top it off with whipped cream in the good old way but it's quite nice without.

Make a plain white cake and either bake it in one pan or bake two thin cakes in two pans, then make the filling this way—

Rhubarb Shortcake

2 cups of rhubarb
¾ cup of granulated sugar
1 teaspoon of grated orange rind

Cut up the rhubarb and cook in the double boiler. When it is soft add the sugar and orange rind and, when tender, pour between the layers of the cake. Serve either hot or cold as you prefer.

Chinese scroll embroidery in black soutache braid forms a bold outline against the lower bodice and skirt front of a banana beige crepe dress. Hat is a beige milan coolie type.

Six Ways to Stretch your Coffee Ration

1 Buy coffee for flavor . . . super-rich Chase & Sanborn Coffee!
2 Always keep coffee in an air-tight container.
3 Measure coffee and water accurately.
4 Keep coffee-pot scoured clean.
5 Make no more than exact amount needed.
6 Serve coffee soon after it's made.

CHASE & SANBORN Coffee brings you the choice coffees of the world. Compare it ounce for ounce—spoonful for spoonful. It's super-rich! These days, when plenty of flavor is extra-important, get Chase & Sanborn Coffee. Quality coffee goes further.

CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE

RATION NEWS

COUPONS NOW VALID THURSDAYS INSTEAD OF SATURDAYS

Sugar, Tea and Coffee Coupons

Coupons Nos. 5 and 6 — Became valid April 29
Coupons Nos. 7 and 8 — Will become valid May 27
These Coupons remain valid until declared invalid.

Butter Coupons

Coupon No. 9 — Became valid May 6
Coupons Nos. 10 and 11 — Will become valid May 13
Butter Coupons 9, 10 and 11 expire May 31st.

Charts for Meat Rationing

The date when meat rationing becomes effective will be announced later. All cuts of rationed meat will be classified in four groups. Charts will be distributed to all householders and meat vendors, and will clearly show the value of a Coupon for cuts in each of the four groups.

Spare "A" (Brown) Coupons in Ration Book No. 2 will be used for meat rationing. Two similarly numbered Coupons will become good each week. Each Coupon will be good for the equivalent of half a week's ration.

Prisoners of War

Special permits are available for Canadians sending sugar, tea or coffee in quarterly parcels to next-of-kin who are prisoners of war. With these permits, purchases of goods do not cut into the rations of the senders. They are known as "Prisoners of War Purchase Permits." Copies of these permits are sent to war prisoners' next-of-kin by the Department of National War Services. One permit is required for each rationed commodity.

Grocers Must Collect Ration Coupons

Grocers must present to their own suppliers appropriate Coupons for any stocks of rationed goods that they buy. Consumers who, by any means deprive a grocer of Coupons, not only break the law, but also make it difficult for the grocer to provide supplies for his customers in the future.

Canning Sugar Coupons

Arrangements are being made for Local Ration Boards to *mail* by May 31st, the allotted canning sugar Coupons to applicants—in ample time for canning season use.

RATION ADMINISTRATION
THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Ration News — Week of May 10th, 1943. 8

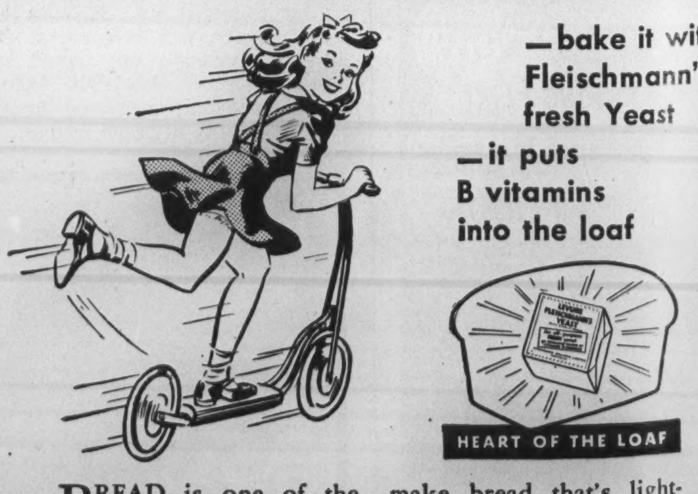
For a ZESTFUL Meal

★ A thick sauce from the English recipe that adds the crowning touch of savour to all meat and fish dishes.

C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

Driving Your Energy?
EAT MORE BREAD!

—bake it with Fleischmann's fresh Yeast —it puts B vitamins into the loaf



HEART OF THE LOAF

BREAD is one of the quickest energy replacers you can eat—one of the cheapest, too! So for energy *plus* serve more bread, and urge your family to eat it.

And if you bake at home be sure to use Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast for best results. Canada's favorite for over 70 years you can trust it to make bread that's light-textured, sweet—just right!

Today—ask your grocer for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast—with the familiar yellow label.

SUPPLEMENT YOUR VITAMINS by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex vitamins.

MADE IN CANADA

Newest version of the button-front dress—made in fine chambray shirting. The "little girl" ruffles are of the same fine material in white. A reproduction of a "McMullin Classic" by Holt, Renfrew & Company, Ltd.

A gentleman should: "Help a Lady in distress" — whether he knows her or not.

ALWAYS IN GOOD TASTE

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

11

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

CONCERNING FOOD

Maple's Unrationed Sugar

BY OLIVE W. SWEET

CANADA'S most famous emblem is the maple leaf—and with good reason. From the Gaspé to Vancouver stretch the maple trees, lacy in spring, flaming in autumn. All year round we cherish the sweet sugar-sap these trees provide. And now many a wartime dish takes a sweet characteristic flavor from this delicate non-rationed sugar.

Coeurs Sucrés

- 1¾ cups sifted cake flour
- 2½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup shortening
- 1 cup shaved maple sugar
- 2 eggs, beaten
- ½ cup milk

Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Cream shortening until soft and smooth, gradually adding sugar, creaming until fluffy. Beat in eggs. Add flour mixture alternately with the milk, beating well after each addition. Pour into small, greased muffin tins and bake in a hot oven (400°F.) 20 minutes or until done. Yield: 12 small cup cakes.

Maple Syrup Ice Cream

- ¾ cup maple syrup
- 4 eggs, beaten
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Bring maple syrup to a boil. Pour syrup slowly over eggs. Cook in top of double boiler over hot water until mixture thickens. Cool. Fold in cream, salt and cinnamon. Freeze with refrigerator control set at coldest point. Yield 1½ pints.

Maple Pumpkin Custard

- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup cooked and mashed pumpkin
- ½ cup shaved maple sugar
- 2 eggs, beaten
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg

Scald milk. Stir in pumpkin, sugar, eggs, salt and spices. Pour into custard cups. Place in pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 35 minutes or until done. Yield: 8 servings.

Maple Cream Pie

- 2 cups milk
- ¾ cup maple sugar
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs, separated
- 2 tablespoons butter
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- 1 pastry shell (9-inch), baked

Scald milk in top of double boiler. Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt. Add to milk. Cook until mixture thickens, stirring constantly. Cover and steam 10 minutes. Add egg yolks. Stir well. Cook 2 minutes longer. Add butter and vanilla and pour into cooked shell. When cool, add meringue below:

Meringue

- 2 egg whites
- 3 tablespoons sugar

Whip egg whites until frothy. Gradually beat in sugar. Beat until stiff. Spread on pie. Brown in moderate oven.

Maple Sugar Rice Pudding

- 3 cups milk
- ⅓ cup washed rice
- 2 eggs, separated
- 1 cup shaved maple sugar
- ½ cup seedless raisins
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon vanilla

Scald milk and add rice. Steam in upper half of double boiler until mixture is thick and rice is tender. Add beaten egg yolks, sugar, raisins and cinnamon. Cook until thickened. Remove from heat and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and vanilla. Yield: 6 servings.

Fruited Pudding

- 1 quart milk
- 1 cup cornmeal
- ½ cup molasses
- ½ cup shaved maple sugar
- ½ cup seedless raisins
- ½ cup chopped dates
- ½ cup chopped apricots
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- ½ teaspoon salt

Scald milk in top of double boiler. Add cornmeal slowly, cook 10 minutes. Add rest of ingredients. Pour into greased pudding dish, bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 30 minutes. Yield: 8 servings.

PHILOSOPHY

WHEN life becomes
Completely unnerving,
With stamina and
Resolution unswerving,

With unflagging zeal
And dogged persistence,
I follow the line
Of least resistance!

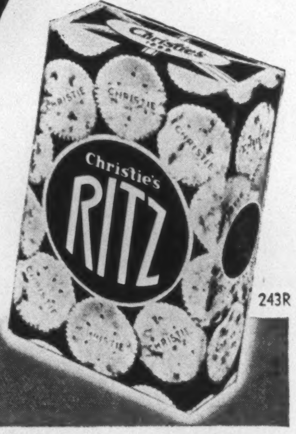
MAY RICHSTONE.

Entertain SERVICE MEN and WOMEN in Your Home

PUT ON THE RITZ FOR THE ARMY!

When you entertain the Army, just serve simple refreshments with plenty of Ritz, and the troops will have a grand time! Keep Ritz on hand for these happy occasions . . . everybody likes its zestful, nut-like flavour. Ask for Christie's Ritz at your grocer's. In sealed packages only . . . not sold in bulk.

CHRISTIE, BROWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED



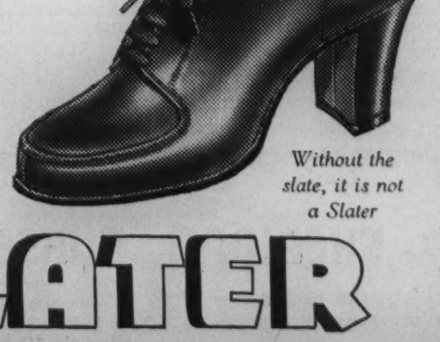
Buy WAR SAVINGS STAMPS - regularly

243R

SHE DOES NOT PASS UNNOTICED

The Canadian Nutrition Campaign may well be extended to include walking.

Walk with ease and be healthy. SLATER shoes are made to adhere closely to the form and movement of the feet. The woman wearing SLATER shoes will be recognized by her light and gracious stride.



Without the slate, it is not a Slater

The Slater Shoe

SLATER

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SA-32

TORO
POWER MOWERS
All Over the World
TORO MANUFACTURING CORP'N.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
HEADS UP FOR VICTORY!

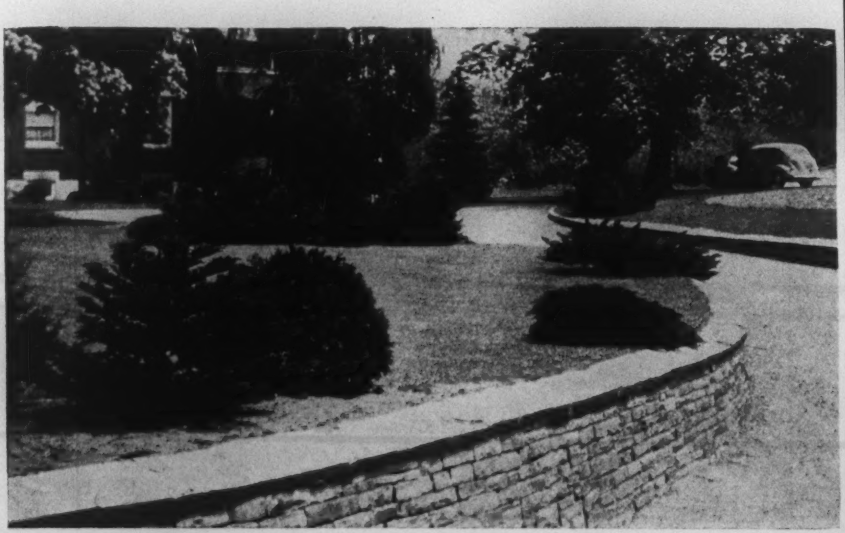
A study by

VIOLET KEENE

Size six by eight inches, priced six for $25.00, three for $18.00, two for $15.00, one for $10.00. Phone TR. 1864 or TR. 5111 for appointment.

Portrait studio, second floor.

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET



Evergreens are Always Beautiful

Evergreens are beautiful in winter as well as in summer. They add distinction to any garden. Many forms and varieties are available, suitable for foundation planting, hedges, boundary plantations, specimens, etc. Sheridan Evergreens are grown in our own 300-acre nurseries, are frequently transplanted and root pruned to produce a mass of fibrous roots so necessary for success in transplanting.

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

HEAD OFFICE:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

SALES STATIONS:
1186 Bay St., Toronto
Toronto-Hamilton Highway No. 2 at Clarkson
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, Que.

WARTIME GARDENS

"In the Merry Month of May"

BY COLLIER STEVENSON

BUSIEST month of all the year—thus any home-gardener would sum up "the merry month of May" loved of the poets. And never was that description more apt than it is this year, when Canada is dotted far and wide with Victory gardens tended by thousands of patriotic citizens, many hitherto inexperienced in growing vegetables, all intent on replenishing a rapidly diminishing national supply of food-stuffs. The lateness of the season, of course, has put an extra load on gardeners this particular May, since much of the garden work ordinarily accomplished in April had to be postponed, and in many places actually is only getting under way now.

In one respect at least a late season is advantageous in that it permits chronic procrastinators to catch up with their neighbors who are more up and coming. Anyone, then, who has been lagging still can start growing vegetables for Victory. True enough, some of the early crops will be missed, but any number of vegetables can be planted from now on into June, in some cases even into July.

BUSH and pole beans, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, parsley, pepper, potatoes, radishes, rutabago, spinach, squash, tomatoes and turnips come under the "late planting" head. And, certainly, these vegetables would seem to offer ample opportunities to gardeners who are making a belated start.

Just here it may be well to repeat a warning sounded earlier in the season. Don't waste your efforts by attempting to grow vegetables in tree-shaded plots where water lies after rainfall; for vegetables need well-drained soil and lots of sunshine—a minimum of six hours a day is axiomatic! And don't waste precious seeds: stay altogether clear of Victory gardening unless you seriously intend to look after your vegetable plot. Remember that vegetable-growing is not a springtime fad: it is a season-long activity particularly vital this year to national health and wealth. And vegetable seeds are not sufficiently plentiful to justify even the slightest wastage.

REMEMBER, too, that vegetables need plenty of food. Fortunately, complete fertilizers are obtainable everywhere, conveniently packaged and easy to apply. These should be used always in strict accordance with the directions supplied with whatever brand of fertilizer may be chosen. Incidentally, that same advice holds good in planting seeds—let the growers' expert knowledge be your guide. That will be one important step towards success.

Gardening for Victory is not an idle catch-word for 1943; it's a slogan which undoubtedly will be meaningful for years to come. Vegetables will have to be grown by every Canadian with suitable land available; not merely to cope with individual family requirements, but in order to release commercially-grown vegetables for the feeding of our Allies and the subjugated peoples of Europe as they win release from the yoke of the rapacious Huns. Even a late start, therefore, is advisable this year, so that experience may be gained for progressive success in the years to come.

Looking towards the vegetable-growing responsibilities which will confront them next year, Victory

Nestling beneath a vine-hung retaining wall this little pool is edged with colorful blooms and low shrubs.

gardeners should be starting a compost heap now. They're anything but pretty, these compost heaps—but what a boon they are in supplying the humus which all gardens require! And, after all, they can be located in a far corner of the garden with a low picket fence or a leafy hedge to provide concealment. An area say 6 feet square dug to a depth of 6 inches is sufficient for the bed of a practical compost heap, into which will go leaves, grass-clippings and other clean vegetation. Even potato-peelings can be deposited. This vegetable material should be put down in layers with thin intervening layers of soil. A few handfuls of lime should be sprinkled on the plant material from time to time. If a little manure is scattered through the heap occasionally it will hasten decomposition. Decay can be further advanced if a tumblerful of balanced plant food is applied over each foot-thick layer of compost, and it will help if the heap is kept moist by periodic soakings throughout the summer and fall.

Even in the midst of growing vegetables for Victory the home gardener might well consider the possibilities which his garden holds for the eye-filling beauty that a well-placed naturalistic pool will confer.

Dixon's MAGIC-GROWTH
WITH Dixon's VITAMIN B-1 SOLUTION
Garden of your dreams!
Magic-Growth truly describes the results. The thrill of a lifetime. Dixon's B-1 is odorless, simple, clean, easy to use, and most economical. One or two drops is sufficient for a gallon of solution. Dixon's B-1 assures most luxuriant and sturdy plants and the greatest profusion of flowers. Your Victory Garden vegetables will be larger and better tasting. ¶Three sizes: 25c, 50c, and $1.00.
At all Drug, Hardware, Florist, 5 and 10c Stores, Department Stores . . . everywhere. If you cannot obtain it, send $1.00 for large size, postage paid.
DIXON-REID CO.
64 PRINCESS ST.
TORONTO, CANADA

25¢ MAKES 200 GALS. SOLUTION

EARLY BEARING FRUIT TREES
many bear fruit the first year.
Catalogue FREE.
TOBE'S TREERY, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

PROTECT YOUR GARDEN *from* *Damage by Dogs*

Spray now with
LIQUID CHAPERONE
"More effective than any other material" reports a leading agricultural college.
A wonderful new dog repellent that rain will not wash away Harmless Lasts two to three weeks. Ends the dog nuisance in your garden. Try it when other materials have failed. In 2 sizes, 75c and $1.50. At Hardware, Seed, Drug, and Department Stores. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct from Harry D. Reid and Co., 130 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Your VICTORY VEGETABLE GARDEN
will release farm grown crops for our fighting men

"GARDENITE"
the complete fertilizer, will help you grow more fresh vitamin-laden vegetables
In cartons and bags 1 lb. to 100 lbs.
CIF419 C-I-L CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

THE OTHER PAGE

Stamp on a White Horse

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

THEY were standing on a windy corner looking over wet fields when their mother did the amazing thing. She had been her usual self, turning back the walk just as it became interesting with her.

"We'll be mud to the eyes if we go any farther. Let's go back this way and look for crocuses." And then as a bread wagon passed she did it. Her action seemed to surprise herself as much as it surprised them.

"Mother!" Miles gasped.

"What did you do that for?" Sheila demanded. "What did you do?"

"Just for fun," she answered boldly, suppressing her own amazement. The action had come out of thirty years' distance, taking her so completely unaware that it had been half accomplished before she was conscious of it. "Didn't you see the white horse?"

They looked after the bread wagon and Miles made a circular motion with one finger close to his temple.

"Don't you stamp on a white horse any more? That's what I was doing. I never missed one when I was Sheila's age." She showed them the process, laughing to cover the fact that she felt acutely silly. She touched her right forefinger to her tongue, dabbed with it the palm of her left hand and stamped smartly on the spot with her right fist. "Why, we always stamped on white horses. It got to be second nature."

"So I see," John remarked. "And what did you do this for?"

Sheila tried the routine several times and then shrugged, observing, "It seems screwy to me."

"For good luck, of course. Don't you do things for good luck any more? Of course it was silly," she agreed hastily.

"We've outgrown ancient superstitions," John said. "I see a yellow crocus."

THEY had indeed outgrown superstitions, their mother reflected, as they padded back toward drier and more crowded streets. Perhaps life in a city discouraged superstition. She remembered Tom Sawyer's cure for warts—how he had backed up to a stump at midnight in the heart of the woods, pushed his hand into the rain-water pool on its top, repeating,

"Barley-corn, barley-corn, injun-meal shorts,
Spunk-water, spunk-water, swaller these warts,"

then walked eleven steps with his eyes shut and turned around three times. Here was the charm in its full and final flowering. Where were the woods and where the little boy who could go out unobserved at midnight? And there was Tom's still better charm which involved the carrying of a dead cat at midnight to the grave of a wicked person. Her children had never seen a small-town graveyard such as the one she remembered with its tall picket fence and its grass so high, its trailing willow branches so long that they almost met in a mysterious dimness which might well daunt the sensitive child. The vast city cemeteries they passed were indistinguishable from parks and how was one to select in the tidy anonymity of those lawns the grave of a wicked person? When Miles had a wart on his hand the doctor had touched it with caustic.

There were not many white horses in the city; one could still look over one's left shoulder at the new moon and make a wish, but among close-set buildings and in the wide-spread net of lights the moon had lost its breath-taking importance. She was always calling from the window, "Come and look. Isn't it lovely?" to be answered resignedly, "Just the moon."

THE age of science, the age of facts. And who should pay more abject tribute to the facts of science than children whose heritage they were? That the marvels of her childhood were the commonplaces of her children had become so extremely commonplace an idea that she did her best never to refer to it. But there were times when reading by the big indirect fixture which threw such an admirably tempered light upon her page she could not help mentioning the flickering kerosene lamp of her childhood. Or at the movies she would recall too sharply for silence the colored slides which had amazed her youth; turning on the radio—but how was it possible for a person of her generation not to marvel at the astonishing result of turning a button? This weakness was known to her family as "Just mother thinking things are wonderful."

"All right, they are wonderful," she said firmly to herself.

SHEILA started from her side and ran eagerly toward the filling station at the corner. For a moment she looked carefully up and down, searching for something, then she ran to a spot near the curb and stood with eyes shut and a dreamy expression on her face.

"Come on, dear." She shook her head without opening her eyes.

"What is it, Sheila? We're going on."

Leslie looked back to see Sheila open her eyes suddenly and bound forward. "I was wishing," she explained. "You stand on a rainbow and wish." She pointed back to the iridescent oil stain on the pavement.

"Where did you hear that?"

"Oh, everybody does it. We always go slow in front of gas stations to look for rainbows."

"Fool girls," the boys muttered together. Leslie felt an encouraging warmth. Deep, simple instincts of human nature could break through the stiff crust of fact.

"What else do you wish on?" she asked casually.

"I don't know. Oh yes, you know when we used to have colored cocoanut on our milk pudding? Well, there are mostly pink and red and yellow ones, hardly any green, but if you get a green one you wish on it."

"Who told you that?" For she longed to startle the myth in its making.

"Oh, everybody does it. I guess because green ones are so scarce."

They passed the shoe repair shop and seeing the bad news on its clock, Leslie winced. "We shouldn't have come so far. I've got dinner to get." They hurried down the slope which led under the viaduct, walking abreast of a street car. Miles was not with them. He waited calmly at the entrance to the viaduct and then ran to catch up.

"What kept you? Were you standing on a rainbow too?"

"Gosh no. That's girls' stuff. I never go under here when there's a street car going under. It's bad luck."

Leslie stood still. "Really?" she asked.

"Sure," he told her importantly. "A fellow I know made it up and we all do it now. It works too." He jerked her elbow. "Come on, I'm hungry."

at EATON'S

"Tropical" wool worsted with a shadow stripe; big plastic "discs" button the jacket with its flap pockets; two inverted pleats in skirt; restful earth brown or cool beige; sizes 12 to 20 included. $35.00.

"Tropical" for a Town Summer

Breezy but business-like for city sidewalks is "tropical" wool worsted — snitched from the gentlemen. You'll look cool and serene through a crowded Summer in one of these unwilting suits . . . EATON'S formula for refreshment when the Fahrenheit soars.

SUIT SHOP—Main Store—Fourth Floor

T. EATON C° LIMITED

to enhance your charm

Summertime

a fragrance and dusting powder by

Charles of the Ritz

Two summer beauty secrets!

Refreshing, sparkling toilet water . . .

Dusting powder in matching odour — Cloud White or Dresden Pink

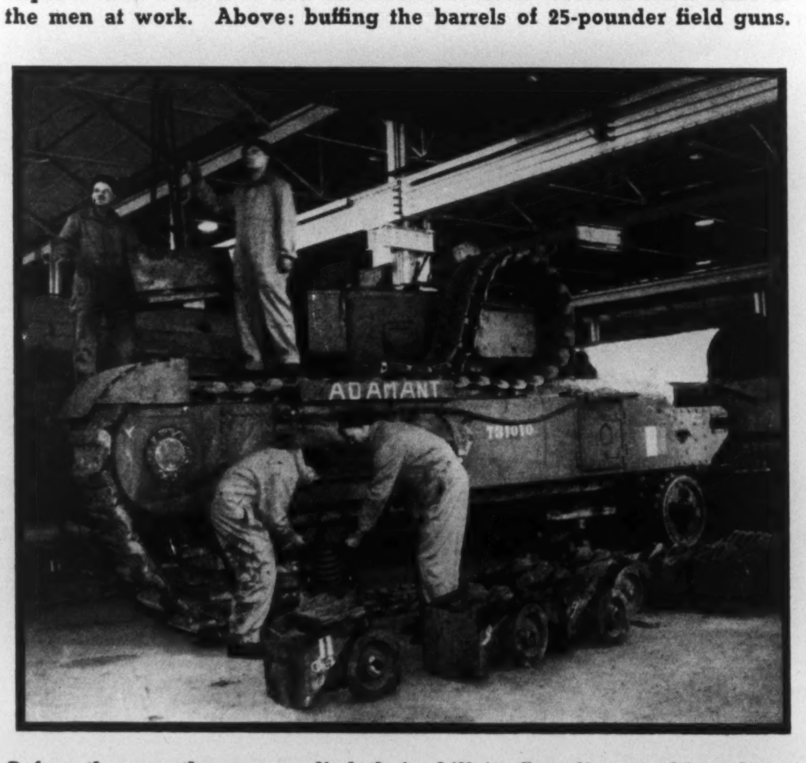
Dusting Powder in White and Dresden — $1.35 each

Fragrance $1.35 and .85 cents each

Combination Set, beautifully boxed $2.90 each

The Economic Conditions of Post-War Stability

The Canadian Army, which has stood guard over the British Isles since 1940, is now the most highly mechanized fighting force of its size in the world. Responsible for keeping in perfect fighting condition the mechanical equipment of all Canadian forces in Britain is the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. At its headquarters, covering a quarter of a million square feet, this Corps of highly trained maintenance men is organized to completely overhaul all manner of equipment, from giant tanks to tiny wireless sets. A big part of their job is also that of experimental work with new and secret devices. Pictures show some of the men at work. Above: buffing the barrels of 25-pounder field guns.



Before the war these men plied their skill in Canadian machine shops. Now they serve Canada's Army. Here R.C.O.C. technicians are overhauling a Churchill tank while below are shown 25-pounders being refitted.

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

In spite of the wealth of current proposals for the organization of a better postwar world, the failure to bring these proposals to earth has led to a growing sense of disillusion.

In this writer's view this is largely due to the fact that the usual approach to the problem is from the political rather than the economic side and envisages increasing intervention by the state rather than a return to economic normalcy.

This article is the first of a series dealing with the critical problems of postwar reconstruction in economic terms.

SINCE the outbreak of the present war a great deal has been written on the subject of a better postwar order. As it approaches the first world war in duration and victory for the United Nations becomes more assured the larger objective for which they are fighting assumes a growing importance.

Yet the outlines of the postwar world are strangely lacking in focus and definition. For this reason there is already evident a reaction from the first high hopes which the war objectives had aroused. Commenting on this, Sir Stafford Cripps remarked in a recent address "the growing tendency to view the future with a certain degree of hopelessness and of almost sour disillusion. The confident expectation which has been widely expressed over the last three years that we should never again return to prewar conditions, that there would be a fundamental change and marked progress, shows signs of weakening just at the moment when the prospect of the war ending begins to materialize."

In a current editorial in *Fortune*, the writer notes a nascent reaction in the United States "which is not so much isolationist as nationalist and disillusionist" and which he attributes to the existing confusion as to the rules of the peace game and the desire to come down from the clouds of wordy generalities to real issues.

This sense of disillusion cannot be traced to any lack of interest or discussion. The social planners have had a field day. Government committees and peace agencies have filed their reports. Statesmen and newspaper columnists have urged their points of view. In every mind new worlds are in the making but they are all different. An admirable technique developed by governments faced with these vast social issues is to appoint a royal commission or planning board to bring in a report which, if it serves no other purpose, acts as a condenser for new-age aspirations. The administration is then free to deal with the situation on the basis of what is immediately practicable.

There are three possible approaches to the problem of an enduring peace: military, political and economic. The first is to attempt to restrain future aggression by the use of force or other sanctions to be exercised by an international authority. While it may be necessary as a preventative, its limitations are apparent. The political approach is seen in the various schemes for federal union and in the increasing appeal to the state to correct or remove social and economic maladjustments.

Typical Examples

The Beveridge Report in England and the Report of the National Resources Planning Board to President Roosevelt are typical examples of the latter. The intent of both is to place a security floor under the individual and his family below which they cannot fall. Both involve the assumption of increasing duties and responsi-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Can We Prevent Inflation?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

ONE of the things that go with war is inflation. It goes with this one. Yet in Canada almost no one—outside the few who are struggling to prevent it—seems to know or care that inflation is just about as big a menace as the German U boats, maybe more so since we fully expect to lick the U-boat menace some time while it is doubtful, to put it moderately, that we shall "lick" inflation. For probably, in its case, about the best we can hope for is that we shall somehow or other be able to keep it from completely licking us. And to do even that much we must first recognize it as an enemy to be fought as persistently and unrelentingly as we fight the U-boats. If we don't overcome it we shall certainly lose the peace even though we win the war.

Inflation develops when the people's supply of money goes up and the supply of goods for the people goes down, as has happened so markedly in this wartime. So far Donald Gordon and his associates have managed to keep inflation within bounds; the Canadian cost-of-living index rose but 16.7 per cent between August 1, 1939, and April 1, 1943, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced last week. Canadian food costs advanced 29.6 per cent during that period, but food costs are less than one-third of total living costs, and other costs did not increase so much. However, the situation is really much less satisfactory than these figures suggest. The price structure has been under great and increasing strain lately, and all the recent strike settlements involving increases of wages—increasing production costs and adding largely to the people's spending power at the very time when the supplies of goods for them to spend it on are decreasing sharply—are threatening to blow the price roof off. Last week the National War Labor Board gave out figures showing that wage increases granted by it from the beginning of 1942 to the end of February 1943 totalled $51 millions annually, in addition to which new or increased cost-of-living bonus payments totalled $28 millions annually. These wage increases are considered by the price control authorities to constitute the greatest single threat to price stability.

U.S. Inflation

The situation would be disturbing enough if Canada were self-contained and could ignore any inflationary developments beyond her own borders. But that's far from being the case. Wartime relationships are such that this country is particularly susceptible to inflationary influences from across her southern border. Is inflation really making headway there? Note the following from the Whaley-Eaton (Washington) American Letter of May 1: "... Meantime, the money flood threatens to engulf the economy. The Treasury will have to borrow another $50 billions before January. Bank deposits and currency by that time will total at least $100 billions. If some nearer approach to budget balancing is not found, they may eventually rise to $200 billions. These are astronomical figures and few informed persons believe that money in such volume as that can be controlled by any kind of central-bank policy."

Looking farther afield, an article on world inflation by Henry Gemmill in the *Wall Street Journal* last week says that foes, friends and neutrals are all participating in the present world-wide struggle against inflation. So far our principal enemies, Germany and Japan, appear to have had more success than the United States. The German cost-of-living index (considered fairly reliable) rose only 8.1 per cent from August 1939 to February 1943; the U.S. index jumped 22.6 per cent in the same period and would appear to be headed sharply upward. Free China has experienced a price inflation of 2,900 per cent since Japan attacked her! Chiang Kai-shek is trying to cap this gusher now. It is the champion of the war, but even so it does not begin to compare with the 1,262,000,000,000 per cent inflation created by German printing presses between 1913 and 1923. Aside from China and parts of Latin America, inflation's greatest breeding ground is south-eastern Europe. It is now established that Greece's inflation during 1941 exceeded even that of China in that year, its wholesale price increase being 153 per cent for the year, compared with 113 per cent for China. Bulgaria has been gripped by a currency inflation, its money in circulation increasing 274 per cent in two years.

Russia and Britain

In Russia the diversion of resources to capital development and armaments created as early as 1928 an acute inflationary problem such as other nations usually face only in war. Since the Soviet Government had control over all prices and wages, adjustments were made through price regulations, subsidies, rationing and indirect taxation. Consumption taxes running as high as 100 per cent have been used to reduce demand for scarce goods.

Mr. Gemmill says that many O.P.A. officials look to the United Kingdom with admiration for skillful use of subsidies. These have kept the cost-of-living index level since May, 1941. It has been kept at about 128 (on a 1939 base). There is an understanding with labor that wages are not to be raised so long as the index does not pass 130. The two-point margin is a tightrope which the British Government carefully walks.

In Britain, as in Canada, the pressure on prices is much greater than the rise to date in the cost-of-living index suggests. However, in Britain the workers are aware of the inflation danger and are co-operating with the Government to prevent a runaway price rise. It is becoming apparent that only the same kind of co-operation in Canada can prevent serious inflation trouble here—an inflation that would do most harm to the workers themselves. The question is will Canadian labor realise that fact?

bilities by the state accompanied by an expanding budget and scale of taxation. Commenting on the Report of the NRPB, Max Lerner defines as "the first imperative of the state the provision of comprehensive social security." This he grants will lead to a mixed economy using a variety of state controls in which the state will "neither seek to stifle private enterprise nor glorify it but put it on its mettle, give it assistance and—where it fails—supplement or supplant it." * One wonders how long free enterprise could survive under such an extension of the state's functions.

The Reports have been duly tabled and may eventually be implemented in part. An American spokesman defines the President's attitude in *Roosevelt's World Blueprint*: "Mr. Roosevelt, standing apart from the activities of other planners, in the Administration and out, possessed of unique information from abroad, thoroughly at home in the world of power relationships, pumps his chosen experts and privately maps his own approach to the job of winning the peace." According to this commentator, the President hopes that "the wartime alliance known as the United Nations may be developed into a society of free states, less ambitious and constraining than the League of Nations, but organic and capable of growth." # It would seem that political aspirations for a federated world must be written down to collaboration through international commissions with each nation reserving its own sovereignty.

Notable Contribution

A notable contribution to the problem of postwar reconstruction are the proposals of the *Time-Life-Fortune* Committee of editors under the headings "Relations with Britain", "Pacific Relations" and "The Domestic Economy". # The Committee have presented their recommendations for the postwar economy of the United States with disarming frankness "more as a work of penance than of prediction. The sin to be absolved is America's ten heavy years of depression and unemployment, which it took a war to end. The United States never solved that economic problem in its own economic terms."

Seeking to reconcile the American desire for freedom and security, they would have the government "underwrite the whole economy, using fiscal controls, public works and a broader social-security program, so that everyone who wants and is able to work may have a reasonable chance at a job. We also ask the government to recognize its responsibility for the health of the economy by vigilantly policing the free market and actively encouraging the risk-taking individual, our most productive asset. This program is not socialism, nor fascism nor a return to *laissez faire*. It is, we believe, a synthesis of the conflicting elements in our recent past; a new democratic capitalism which will allow production and consumption to keep on expanding as fast as science and human ingenuity point the way."

Don't Solve Problem

The Committee's findings, which include an excellent historical survey, are worthy of study yet in predicating economic health on state intervention they too fail to solve the economic problem in its own economic terms. It is perhaps inevitable that in the transitional period following the war the role of governments will be a major one. Yet the distinction should be sharply drawn between temporary measures needed to relieve distress and to set the nations up in business and long-term plans for a stable world economy. The Anglo-Saxon mind, always preoccupied with the political, is in danger of investing the state with powers which it has never been able to wield with discretion. That form of security would be dearly bought which leads to an era of state paternalism and sumptuary laws in which Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* would be a document of mere historic interest.

The fallacy of the political approach to an economy of plenty is apparent from the fact that the state is a consumer rather than a creator of wealth. It may reach into the citizen's pocket and budget for his health, unemployment and other contingencies out of his own funds. It may redistribute wealth through graduated taxes and social services. It may time its own spending to help stabilize the business cycle, but since it is not a producer, it cannot guarantee security. It has no reserve with which to underwrite prosperity. The more cumbrous its administrative machinery, the greater the burden it places upon all productive enterprise.

The third or economic approach, which receives little consideration in current proposals for a better world, is the only one which offers real promise of permanently improving the lot of the common man. The needs of all men are essentially alike. They are economic needs, the security of employment, the ability to provide for their dependents and the opportunity to live in reasonable comfort. The problem of supplying these needs is to restore such conditions that economic forces can function normally. To Sumner Welles, "the economic conduct of mankind is very puzzling. With one hand we expend enormous energies, intelligence and capital improving transportation to make it easy and inexpensive to move goods, and with the other we build tariff walls to slow the movement." †

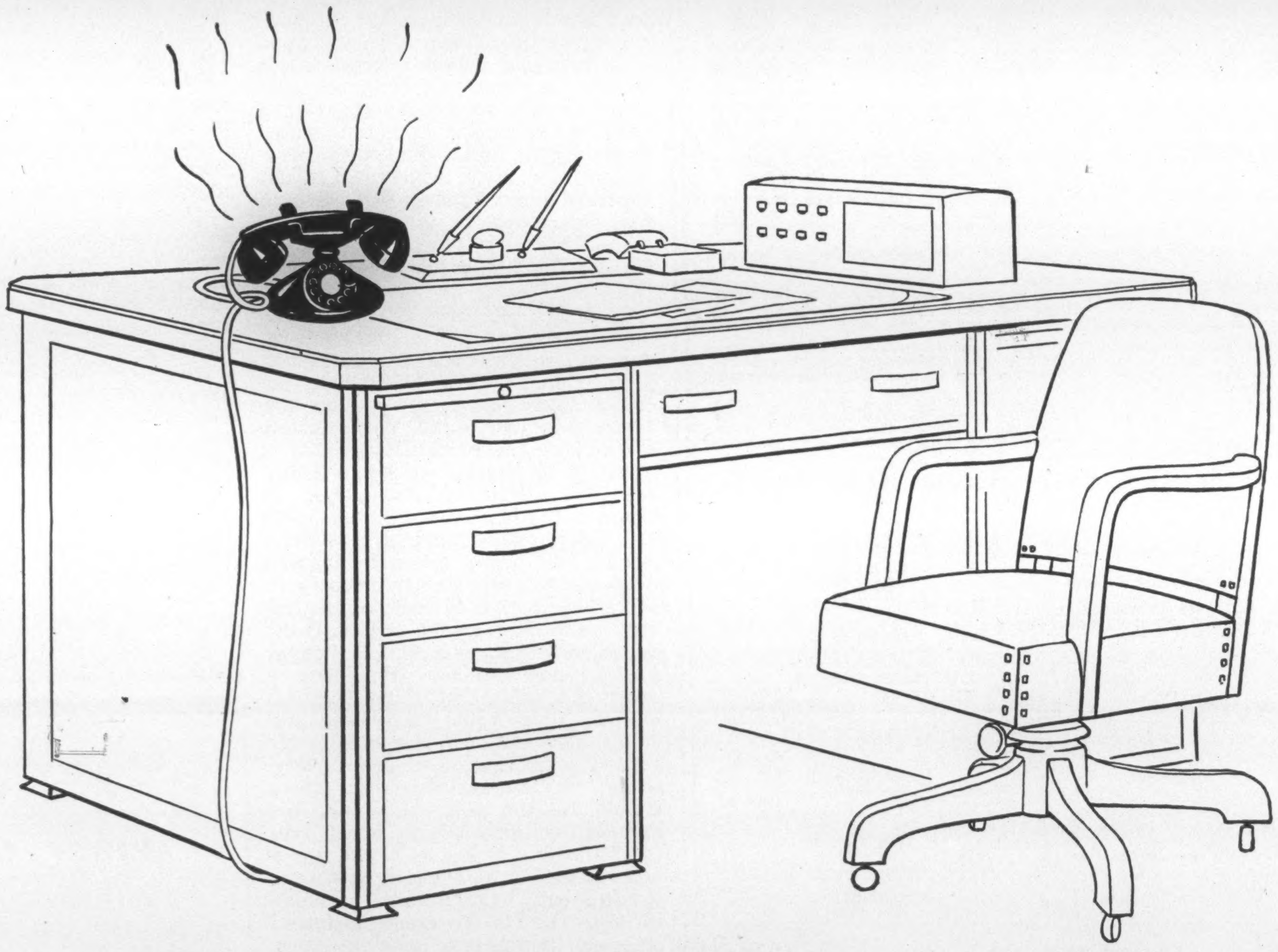
The economic is the only approach which can arrest the current trend to collectivism by ascertaining the cause of the purchasing power dilemma and so enabling industry to expand production, not by the specious taxation-public deficit-pump-priming method but by equating the two factors of buying power and productive capacity.

The central issue which now faces the Anglo-Saxon world and upon which depends the continuity of its traditional way of life is whether the vast productive energies demonstrated under the emergency of war can be released in a free conomy for the objectives of peace. The democratic synthesis of freedom and power which the *Time-Life-Fortune* editors term "the profound but perplexing American desire for both security and freedom" is incomplete, potential and still to be realized. The full collaboration of the United Nations in the objectives of the Atlantic Charter, including "the enjoyment by all states of access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world" awaits the solution of the economic problem in its economic terms. Failing that, disillusion may lead again to disunity and a further term of misguided nationalism and power politics.

* *The New Republic*, March 22.

\# The United States in a New World. *Fortune*, May, August and December, 1942.

† Trade Agreements in a New World, *Atlantic Monthly*, March, 1943.



Mr. Tait wouldn't wait!

MR. TAIT is a patriotic Canadian. If you told him he was sabotaging the war effort he'd be highly incensed. But, like many another thoughtless user of long distance, he has a habit of picking up his office telephone, telling the operator to put through a long distance call and then going away from his desk. When the connection is made he can't be found! The result is delay, annoyance, expense and—worst of all—the unnecessary tieing up of telephone lines and equipment that might be needed for vitally important war messages. When *you* find it necessary to make a long distance call, please remain within reach of your telephone until the call is completed.

THE TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND DIRECTORS' REPORT

Western Grocers Limited

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Western Grocers Limited, held at the Head Office of the Company, the Directors' Report, Balance Sheet, Statements of Profit and Surplus and the Auditors' Report for the year ended December 31st, 1942, were presented and adopted.

The Directors, W. P. Riley, H. C. McWilliams, H. W. Hutchinson, F. O. Fowler, and R. C. Riley were re-elected, and at a meeting of the Board following the Shareholders' Meeting, the officers of the Company were re-elected.

The Directors' Report follows:

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

Herein your Directors present the Thirtieth Annual Report for the fiscal year ended 31st December, 1942, together with a Balance Sheet showing the financial condition of the Company at the close of the year, a Statement of Earned Surplus and Profit, also the Auditors' Report.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1942, AND OF EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Profit for the Year before taking into account the undermentioned items		$ 565,719.65
Additions:		
Dividends from Subsidiary Companies		238,572.00
		$ 804,291.65
Deductions:		
Depreciation	$ 29,305.80	
Directors' Fees	3,000.00	
Executive Officers' Remuneration	168,721.08	
Legal Fees	2,080.50	
Merchandise Inventory Reserve	44,346.82	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	145,000.00	392,454.20
Net Profit for Year transferred to Earned Surplus		$ 411,837.45
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1941		996,597.65
Add Adjustment of Profits for prior years		11,850.00
		$1,420,285.10
Deduct Dividends:		
Preference Shares:		
Four at 1¾%, being 7% per annum to 31st December, 1942	$ 83,601.00	
Common Shares:		
Four at 75 cents per share and one (extra) at $2.00 per share	84,715.00	168,316.00
Earned Surplus at 31st December, 1942		$1,251,969.10

The outcome of the first year of operating under price ceilings shows a lessened percentage of gross profit, as was to be expected. However, that was more than offset by a greater consumer demand and your Company's sales volume, both in dollars and in tonnage, exceeded that of the previous period.

The definite improvement in farm income and that of consumers generally had another result, more prompt payment of accounts all along the line. At the year end, the number of days sales carried on the books, as customers' receivables, was very low.

Towards the end of October, your Company purchased some merchandise and some book accounts of another wholesaler at Brandon, Winnipeg, and Fort William. Such assets at Brandon and Winnipeg were merged with those of your company's existing branches at these places.

At Fort William a new subsidiary was formed to operate there under the name "Gateway Grocers Limited." The wholesaler's building at Fort William was also purchased, but no real estate was included in the arrangements at Brandon and at Winnipeg.

In sales and net results, the trading experience of your Company's subsidiaries, Dominion Fruit Limited, H. H. Cooper Limited, the W. H. Malkin Company Limited, was similar to that of the parent company. Each earned net profits, as did also the new subsidiary, Gateway Grocers Limited.

However, in accordance with company policy, and as stated in the Auditors' Report appended, the net profits of the subsidiary companies have not been brought into the accounts of the parent company, and are not reflected therein in any way, except as to dividends actually received by your company.

It is with regret that we report the death during the year, of Mr. W. H. McWilliams, who had been a director of your Company since January, 1914. A man of broad experience in the business world, with many interests, his wide knowledge and wise counsel was of great value in the direction of your affairs. Mr. W. H. McWilliams' place on the Board was filled by the election of his son, Mr. Harry C. McWilliams.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1942

ASSETS

Current Assets			$3,037,017.54
Cash on Hand and in Banks		$ 84,280.47	
Customers' Accounts Receivable, after providing for possible losses		674,632.18	
Advances on Merchandise and Sundry Debtors		55,712.34	
Customs Deposits		5,051.25	
Merchandise—per Inventories—as determined and certified by the Management, on basis of cost or market, whichever was lower		2,217,341.30	
		$3,037,017.54	
Prepaid Expenses			7,153.76
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax			4,000.00
Investments in and Advances to Subsidiary Companies			1,401,955.88
Investments — at cost		$1,378,387.35	
Advances		23,568.53	
		$1,401,955.88	
Other Investments			1,600.00
Fixed Assets			764,642.74
Real Estate and Buildings—at cost less depreciation and less amounts written off		$ 747,822.44	
Plant and Equipment—at cost less depreciation		16,820.30	
		$ 764,642.74	
			$5,216,369.92

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities to Public			$1,315,198.36
Accounts and Bills Payable		$1,172,581.78	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes (after deducting prepayments)		106,250.67	
Dividends payable 15th January, 1943		33,607.50	
On Preferred Shares	$20,900.25		
On Common Shares	12,707.25		
	$33,607.50		
Dividends previously declared and still unclaimed		2,758.41	
		$1,315,198.36	
Advances From Subsidiary Companies			283,692.90
			$1,598,891 26
Reserves			144,346.82
Reserves for Contingencies		$ 100,000.00	
Merchandise Inventory Reserve		44,346.82	
		$ 144,346.82	
Capital Stock			2,217,162.74
Authorized:			
7% Cumulative Preference Shares of $100.00 each—25,000 Shares		$2,500,000.00	
Common Shares of No Par Value—30,000 Shares			
Issued and Outstanding:			
7% Cumulative Preference Shares—11,943 Shares		$1,194,300.00	
Common Shares of No Par Value—16,943 Shares		1,022,862.74	
		$2,217,162.74	
Earned Surplus			1,251,969.10
Deferred Surplus—Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax			4,000.00
			$5,216,369.92

Approved on behalf of the board.
FRANK O. FOWLER
H. W. HUTCHINSON } Directors.

Contingent Liabilities Reported:
Guarantee of a Subsidiary's bank indebtedness for a maximum amount of $200,000.00.

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Western Grocers Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1942, and have prepared therefrom the accompanying Balance Sheet. We have also examined the books and accounts of Dominion Fruit Limited, H. H. Cooper Limited, and Gateway Grocers Limited, subsidiary companies, and have inspected the financial statements of your subsidiary, The W. H. Malkin Company Limited, certified by their Auditor. In accordance with Section 114 of the Dominion Companies Act, we report that the accompanying Balance Sheet does not set forth the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary companies, and that the Statement of Profits does not include the operating profits of the subsidiary companies, except as to dividends actually received therefrom in 1942.

With this report, we are of the opinion that the Balance Sheet submitted herewith, exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required by us.

(Signed) SHARP, WOODLEY & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCHES

Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge in Alberta
Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Yorkton in Saskatchewan
Brandon, Dauphin, Flin Flon, The Pas and Winnipeg in Manitoba
Fort Frances, Kenora and Port Arthur in Ontario

The Short Brothers Affair

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In administering totalitarian powers which the House of Commons granted during the war, Ministers of the Crown must not run counter to the temper of democracy . . . otherwise not only their motives but their methods become suspect.

Sir Stafford Cripps in his failure to explain fully the "why" of the Short Brothers' Affair showed a surprising lack of understanding of the psychological requirements of what, for all its limited application, was a serious moment for the British Parliament.

London.

AFTER three years the Government of Great Britain is beginning to use in earnest the powers which the House of Commons so enthusiastically gave it to direct property into the full service of the war. The difference is that the House is no longer quite so enthusiastic. Then the German looked very near and whatever seemed to be a sign of iron strength in the new British Government was welcomed as though it were a thousand tanks.

That was in 1940. In 1943 Sir Stafford Cripps, in charge of aircraft production, has followed up his activity in introducing Government controllers into aircraft plants by taking over the whole share capital of Short Brothers, makers of, *inter alia*, the famous Short Stirling bomber, and conjuring a new board of directors. The House has been asking many questions about this matter, and continues to ask them, and outside the House there is a large critical faculty which says that Sir Stafford has overstepped the mark, and a larger one which says that his laconic answers to pertinent questions on the subject hardly tallied with the principle that the causes impelling the use of totalitarian powers granted by a democracy should be fully and explicitly explained to that democracy.

Shake-Up Was Needed

So what was merely the implementation of an undeniable right by one of His Majesty's Ministries has become an affair of magnitude, exciting lively comment outside the aircraft industry and Westminster, and outside the British Isles.

As to the deserts of Short Brothers it is not possible to speak. It seems that the need for the shake-up was unanimously agreed in official circles and pretty generally agreed even within the aircraft industry itself. The motive of such action can only be to improve the service of the organization. The capital is bought up and new directors appointed in order that more and better bombers will fly than would have been possible under the old dispensation. We cannot doubt this, or we doubt everything. It is natural that there should be the political group, the little coffee room clique, which sees the Minister's action as being, not a war effort, but an effort to introduce the thin edge of permanent nationalization. That is the crude, insincere criticism, which can have no basis. The basis of action was that Short Brothers needed some fresh air, and the Minister would have been ill-fitted to his job if he had not ensured that the company got it.

Yet there is just cause for complaint, and on two scores. Firstly, as to method. Not method in the practical financial sense, for the share transaction as between a "willing buyer and a willing seller" is above reproach. But in that the people have not been given the information for which, through their elected representatives in the House of Commons, they asked so diligently.

The Totalitarian Way

The Minister was laconic and carried a smile about his lips as he answered. Not so does democracy work. Hitler struggled hard with a plastic people before he got them to run easily before his whip. Without dispute this strong and unbendable people gave Mr. Churchill's Government powers as great as any that Hitler took. But it does not do to wield those totalitarian powers in a totalitarian way. Because they are exactly opposite to the temper of democracy they must be employed with full explanation of why.

In effect, the House of Commons must be asked for a new charter of action each time, for each time it is necessary to satisfy it of sufficient cause. Sir Stafford should have let his smile go and put words in its place. He lacked, in the understanding of his responsibility, and in his interpretation of the psychological requirements of what, for all its limited application, was a serious moment for the British Parliament.

Secondly, as the astute critics of the Government have not been slow to discover, there is cause for complaint on the score of the context of Sir Stafford's action. Here it is not the Minister of Aircraft Production, but the Government itself, as a whole, that comes under fire. Admit that Short Brothers was a black case. Nevertheless, from the known achievements of the firm it was a dazzling brightness compared with the blackness of the coal position (where, incidentally, official control has been secured over one of the relatively few companies which, from all accounts, has operated eminently satisfactorily from every aspect). Nor does Government action of such complete nature here show well against the revolting background of the Stratford railwaymen, threatening strike for a trivial thing, or indeed, against the whole background of permission to strike.

The Government would argue further on the Short Brothers case that it had not merely the right to act but the duty. How much more is it its duty to act in the matter of strikes, whose hindrance to the war effort is so infinitely great by comparison with that of the incompetence (or whatever it was) of Short Brothers. When a man whose job is to put out fires ignores the blazing mansion and concentrates his hose on the kennel burning gently outside he may be supposed to be either lacking in a sense of proportion, or highly prejudiced against the mansion.

Question of Bias

The Government has given a free platform to those who seek to show that Ministers who tend to the Left—like Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Morrison and Mr. Bevin—cannot prevent their tendency from determining their actions. And it is precisely that unjust and inaccurate accusation which is most dangerous at this stage in the development of wartime politics.

The Government will now, if it understands the moment, explain what Sir Stafford Cripps would not explain, how and why and when and where about the Short Brothers business. Or it will be adding to the opposition over such new expressions of necessary wartime powers as Regulation 54 CA, and mounting up the sum of bewilderment and uncertainty which it is the business of unscrupulous gentlemen to show in the minds of the public.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

FIRST COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT TRANSFER ORDER

Notice is hereby given to employers and employees that men employed in the lines of civilian employment listed below, who are in classes already designated under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, must report for interview not later than May 19th, 1943, at an Employment and Selective Service Office.

These are the employments affected: (1) taverns or liquor, wine and beer stores; (2) retail sale of candy, confectionery, tobacco, books, stationery, news; (3) barber shops and beauty parlours; (4) retail and wholesale florists; (5) service stations (gasoline-filling stations); (6) retail sale of motor vehicles or accessories; (7) retail sale of sporting goods or musical instruments; (8) waiter, taxi driver, elevator operator, hotel bell boy, domestic servant; (9) any occupation in or directly associated with entertainment, including but not restricted to theatres, film agencies, motion picture companies, clubs, bowling alleys, pool rooms; (10) any occupation in or directly associated with dyeing, cleaning, and pressing (not including laundry work); baths; guide service; shoe shining.

It will be illegal for an employer to retain in his employ after May 19th, 1943, any men in marital and age classes already designated under Mobilization Regulations, unless special permits have been obtained from Selective Service.

Penalties are provided for either employer or employees failing to comply with this Order, which is issued by the Minister of Labour under National Selective Service Civilian Regulations.

Men referred to above must present documents at the employment office, indicating compliance with Mobilization Regulations.

If in doubt about application of this Order, enquire at nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour

A. MacNamara, *Director*
National Selective Service

Workers for Canada!

let's all DIG DEEP...

HOLD OUR HEADS HIGH!

We may all feel that recent restrictions interfere with our personal liberties . . . we may all be inconvenienced and annoyed . . . BUT WE WILL NEVER LET SUCH FEELINGS STAND IN THE WAY OF THE SUCCESS OF CANADA'S NEW VICTORY LOAN!

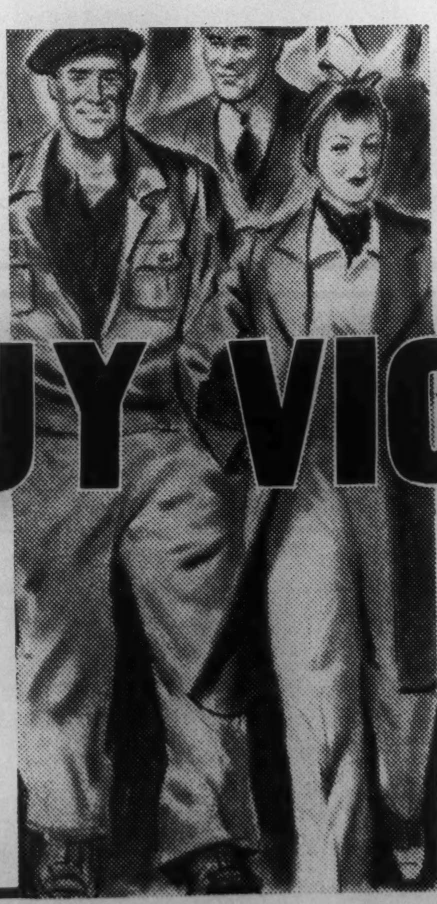
That would be inconsistent with our fine record of patriotism and loyalty . . . we men and women who work for Canada!

Our Country requires the immediate use of our money to the utmost of our ability to lend . . . in order that sufficient materials may be supplied to bring about the quick, complete and permanent defeat of our enemies.

Clearly, it is the duty of all of us to respond with readiness . . . with enthusiasm . . . and with cash . . . to this new opportunity to invest in Victory and the security of our manner of life.

We, in O'Keefe's, intend to back this Victory Loan to the limit of our capabilities. We bespeak the co-operation of all our fellow-Canadians in other established industries everywhere in Canada in doing the same.

Thus, by a full and deep understanding of our Country's needs . . . and a ready willingness to bear our share . . . Victory will be ours!



BUY VICTORY BONDS

PUBLISHED IN SUPPORT OF CANADA'S FOURTH VICTORY LOAN BY

O'Keefe's BREWING CO. LIMITED

F44

The Bancor and the Unitas

BY B. K. SANDWELL

The bancor and the unitas are the names given to the units of international currency proposed by the British (Keynes) and American (White) schemes respectively. They have come to stand for the two schemes themselves.

In this article Mr. Sandwell attempts to place the two schemes side by side, establishing their differences and similarities. The American plan appears to be a good deal more rigid, but with a rigidity which might have no more result than to induce countries which found it burdensome to withdraw from the union. The British is more elastic, and looks as if it might be capable of standing a good deal more strain.

CANADIANS should familiarize themselves with the two alternative, and in some degree rival, proposals for the handling of the financial side of international trade after the war—those of Lord Keynes and the other "British experts," and those of U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Their points of resemblance are numerous, and their differences, while rather deeply rooted in the differing circumstances and interests of the two countries of their origin, should not be incapable of being ironed out. Both of them, I hasten to add for the reassurance of Bay Street, place great reliance upon gold as the effective implement of international settlements.

The text of the British plan can be obtained from the British Information Services in New York, Chicago, Washington and San Francisco, and that of the American plan appeared in the New York *Times* of April 6.

Both plans contemplate a clearing house or fund to be managed by an international board, with member countries voting in a carefully prescribed proportion. Nations requiring to pay to other nations more than they are currently receiving from these other nations draw upon their credit in this clearing house.

The British proposal, which is considerably the more radical of the two, looks to the use of the clearing house as a means of ironing out the excessive debit and credit balances which have featured international relations during the inter-war period, and sets out deliberately to penalize the nations which have such balances—the object being to keep the inward and outward movements of exchange for each country reasonably level. The method proposed is a charge of one per cent per annum on the amount by which the average balance of each country, whether favorable or unfavorable, exceeds a quarter of the quota allotted to that country in the initial agreement by which it entered the union, to which is added a further one per cent on the amount by which it exceeds one-half of the quota. Further, a member state is not permitted to increase its *debit* balance (no such limitation lies against increases of credit balances) by more than a quarter of its quota within a single year without the permission of the union.

Abnormal War Balances

The American proposal contains no such penalties on excessive balances, partly because the American quota system is much less carefully designed to correspond with the volume of external trade of each member country; but it does contain a somewhat similar provision relating to what are called "abnormal war balances" existing at the end of the war. These are not very clearly defined in the American document, but a condition of their being treated as such is that "the abnormal war balances are in member countries and are reported as such (for the purpose of this provision) by the member government to date of its becoming a member." The proposed American union (which is described as a "Fund") is authorized to buy these balances, charging both the debtor country and the creditor country one per cent each, with an additional one per cent annually so long as they remain unredeemed. This device was probably designed by the Americans as a substitute for the British excess-balances plan because of the absence of a measuring-rod in the American scheme to determine what constitutes an excess balance. The American fund is expected to deal with the situation corresponding to what in the British scheme is an excessive debit balance, by refusing to sell to other member countries the currency of a country which has an inadequate supply of it in the fund, but this is left to the judgment of the controlling Board.

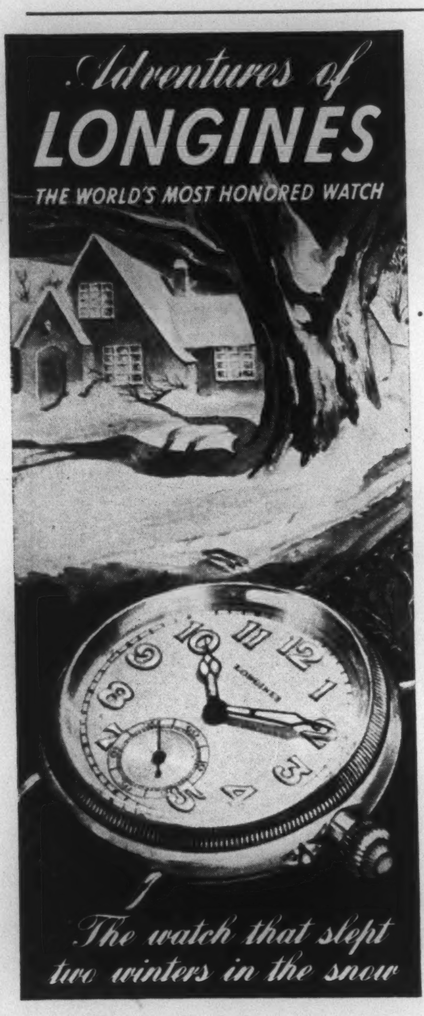
The term "clearing house" is more correctly applicable to the British scheme than to the American one, for the reason that the British one calls for no investment on the part of the member nations. Member nations acquire credit in the union by depositing claims on the currency of other nations payable to the depositing nation, or by paying gold. Members cannot, however, withdraw gold even if they themselves have paid it in, for gold once in the possession of the union is not to be paid out except in the event that the union desires to reduce its holdings, in which event it shall distribute the gold "between the members possessing credit balances in excess of a specified proportion of their quotas, proportionately to such balances, in reduction of their amount in excess of such proportion." This provision is under violent attack in the United States on the ground that it will dispossess that country of part of its present enormous gold holding while giving it no guarantee that it will get it back; but there are also Americans who recognize that this would be the best possible thing that could happen to the American hoard.

The American scheme is for a "Fund" in the strict sense, in that member nations have to put something in before they can draw anything out. The scheme is for each member to put in its quota, determined by the important factors "e.g., a country's holdings of gold and foreign exchange, the magnitude of the fluctuations in its balance of international payments, and its national income." These factors, it will be noted, are totally different from the one all-important factor in the British system, namely the volume of the country's recent foreign trade. (The only discretion suggested in the British scheme is for cases where the actual record for the three last pre-war years would obviously be inappropriate, when a special assessment may be made.) The American factors are highly favorable to a large quota for the United States, the British to a large quota for Great Britain.

The Americans desire member countries to put up immediately 50 per cent of their quota (the remaining 50 per cent appears to be in the nature of "callable stock") in the form of 12½ per cent gold, 12½ per cent domestic currency, and 25 per cent its own government securities. Countries gravely deficient in gold can cut down their gold to as low as 5 per cent substituting more domestic currency. The difference between the British no-pay system and the American 50 per cent pay is not so great as appears at first sight, since the gold is the only "real" payment, the rest being merely different forms of the obligations of the member country itself.

A Fixed Gold Value

The American proposal (and this is to many minds its chief weakness) calls for the immediate establishment of a fixed valuation of the international unit in terms of gold, and of the currency of each member nation in terms of the international unit and therefore of gold. These valuations cannot be changed without a four-fifths vote of the governing body—and the high-quota nations in the governing body will have a quarter of the voting power each, so that if there are two of them (and there probably will be) either can veto such a change, and if there is only one it will have a veto power all to itself. The quota plan is such that the United States would unquestionably have a quarter of the voting power, the maximum that is permitted to one nation, and Great Britain



It was in 1910 that a New York banker got this Longines watch as a birthday gift. He was naturally proud of it because it was one of the first Longines "moisture-proof" watches to be made. Then he lost it and two winters were to pass before he would see it again.

One day his son was mowing the lawn and breathing the sweet smell of newly cut grass when something shiny on the ground caught his eye. It was the long lost watch, none the worse for its long sleep of two winters in the snow.

His son wears it proudly today, a very perfect timepiece that has run for thirty-one of its thirty-three years of life.

The personal experiences of hundreds of thousands are the substance of the reputation of Longines watches for keeping good time for a long, long time. It is a reputation that has been abuilding for 77 years.

Longines-Wittnauer Co., Montreal, New York, Geneva; also makers of the Wittnauer Watch a companion product of unusual merit.

Longines

WINNER OF 10 WORLD'S FAIR GRAND PRIZES AND 28 GOLD MEDAL AWARDS

The beating heart of every Longines Watch is the Longines "Observatory Movement," world honored for greater accuracy and long life.

"Producing for War—
Planning for Peace"

YOU CAN DO
BOTH

By Buying
VICTORY
BONDS

This advertisement is published in support of the Fourth Victory Loan by

MUNITIONS DIVISION

Bata SHOE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

BATAWA, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO

would probably also have the same, with the other half scattered among numerous other nations.

The British proposal, on the other hand, expressly looks to the alteration of the gold value of any given national currency, as an appropriate method of procuring the reduction of its debit balance when that has reached the sum of one-half of its quota. That method may be "required" by the governing board "if it deems that to be the suitable remedy," and it is the first named of the remedies, the others being control of capital exports and surrender of further gold holdings. Furthermore, a member state may of its own motion devalue its currency by not more than five per cent after two years of a debit balance equal to one-quarter of its quota, but it shall not repeat this performance without consent.

Still more important, the British proposal envisages the correction of the gold value of the whole system —the international unit and all its associated currencies — whenever it is found that the stock of gold tendered to the union is excessive or inadequate. This appears to constitute an extremely valuable safeguard for the difficult period of readjustment while the present concentration of gold in the United States is percolating out into effective circulation, and while the effect of the new method of handling international balances is still uncertain. It is highly possible that in the experimental period a worldwide price level might be set up by the union which would prove to be much too high or much too low in relation to pre-existing obligations, and in that event the inflexibility of the American scheme might be a serious handicap.

Both schemes, it should be added, are of a purely voluntary and cooperative nature, with members free to withdraw without penalty on a year's or two years' notice—a circumstance which makes the rigidity of the American controls rather dangerous, since if they cause discomfort to any considerable number of states they cannot be enforced upon those states, which are free to get out, and neither can they be amended so as to induce those states to remain in. The British plan leaves most matters to be determined by majority vote.

In the British plan the voting power is strictly by quota values. In the American it is fixed at 100 votes per nation and one vote per million dollars of quota. The qotas are ultimately expected to total five billions, at which time if there were thirty nations in the Fund the votes might be:

National	3,000
Quota, about	2,600
	5,600

The difference between the cash quotas and the vote quotas is due to the fact that no matter how much gold or securities a nation puts in, its vote cannot exceed a quarter of the total, so that the U.S. might put in three billion dollars and only get, on the above computation, 1,400 votes. With those votes, however, it could veto any of the class of proposals which call for a four-fifths majority. Great Britain would also have 1,400 votes if accorded a quota of not less than 1.3 billion dollars, in which case the two nations would have half the voting power between them and would need only one small supporter to carry any proposal needing only a majority.

An Absolute Standard

The American proposal is an absolute gold-standard plan, with the international unit and all member currencies almost irrevocably fixed in terms of gold. There is an odd, indeed contradictory, provision in the plan, that "if in the opinion of the Board the currency of a member country has depreciated to a significant extent" without the approval or consent of the Board, that country shall pay to the Fund enough additional domestic currency to restore the gold value of the total of that currency then held by the Fund. Apparently this implies that a country *can* depreciate its currency without the four-fifths consent without losing membership; in which case the plan is, despite its apparent rigidity, really less restrictive than the British with its free five per cent depreciation.

All foreign debits of one nation are foreign credits of another nation. The British plan is a device for putting all such credits and debits through a single set of books, which would always balance except in case of a default, when the union becomes entitled to any payments due from its other members to the defaulting country. Default is rendered improbable by the extent to which each country's transactions are known to the union, and the powers which it possesses for curtailing the credit of extravagant countries.

The American plan collects in advance (in so far as domestic currency and bonds can be regarded as payments in an international transaction) a sufficient amount to give it security against loss by default or depreciation.

The British plan deliberately sets out "to supplant gold as a governing factor, not to dispense with it." The American plan sets out merely to improve the machinery for utilizing a rigid gold standard in international transactions. The British phrase is obscure, but presumably means that gold is to be used, but is not to be permitted to govern the whole value of monetary credits and debits as it does in a rigid gold standard system. Of the two, the British may at bottom be the more favorable to the true interests of gold. A rigid gold standard system that is not properly worked, as it was not during the first ten years after the last peace, ceases to function, and ceases therefore to be a gold standard system at all. A gold standard system that can adapt itself, by international revision of the gold content of all currencies, should be workable in much more difficult circumstances than a rigid one. It is doubtful whether the gold standard would survive another period like that of 1928-33, so that a form of gold standard which would be flexible enough to avoid the worst difficulties of such a period may be much better for the future of gold and of gold-producing countries such as Canada.

THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

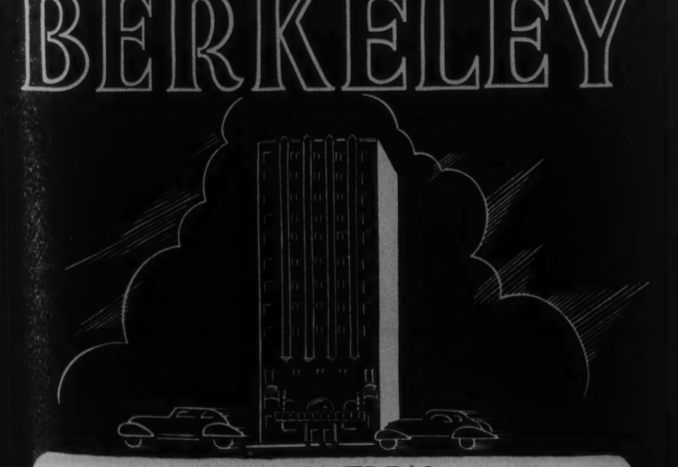
℞ FOR SECURITY!

● Writing prescriptions to remedy bodily ills is part of a doctor's business. The right medicine will do wonders for you!

● Administering the right medicine is part of "The South British" agent's job, too. He writes a prescription which remedies your financial loss if your premises catch fire, if burglars invade your home or if your property suffers other damage. Ask your agent for *protection* in this strong British Company.

The SOUTH BRITISH
Insurance Company, Limited
Head Office for Canada, Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Colin E. Swogd, Manager for Canada.

The BERKELEY



IN MONTREAL
A DISTINGUISHED ADDRESS

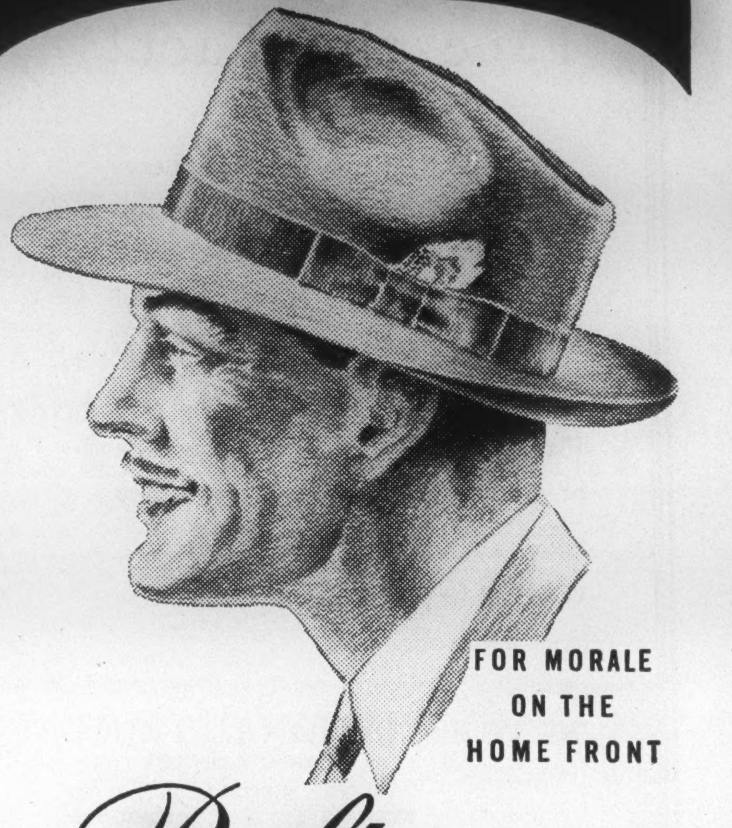
Five minutes from the heart of the city. The Berkeley maintains a reputation for quiet comfort, service and hospitality. It meets every demand of the casual or business visitor.

Make your acquaintance with this fine hotel next time you visit Montreal. Rates are moderate.

Single Room $3.50
Double Room 6.00

1188 Sherbrooke st. West. Montreal.

THE MASTER HAT OF CANADA



FOR MORALE ON THE HOME FRONT

Biltmore Roller

Six Fifty

A LUXURIOUS LIGHT WEIGHT HAT

IF THERE WERE NO LIFE INSURANCE!

...what want and suffering would exist among families whose breadwinner has passed on, with little or no estate to leave them.

For remember this—of all the money left at death, 87% of it comes from Life Insurance. If you do not possess *adequate* financial protection for your family, don't put off buying Life Insurance.

See our Representative

DO IT NOW! *Branches In All Principal Canadian Cities* *DO IT NOW!*

The Dominion Life Assurance Company Since 1889
HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Face the Fact!

NEVER before have such heavy demands been made on capital and income by Succession Duties and Income Taxes. Never before has greater care been required of anyone making a Will.

Plan your Will in the full knowledge of present-day taxes, and how they affect your own estate.

We shall be glad to discuss your problems with you.

NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON
WINNIPEG EDMONTON

PERSONAL INCOME PROTECTION SINCE 1895

NON-CANCELLABLE — *Health and Accident with Hospital and Surgical or Nurse*

PARTICIPATING... *Life Insurance of all forms*

SPECIAL........ *Newly-Designed Cover-All Policy. Sickness, Accident, Old Age and Natural Death in one Packet*

OVER $2.00 IN ASSETS FOR EACH $1.00 OF LIABILITIES

LOYAL PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
TORONTO, ONTARIO — WM. SKELTON, *Manager for Canada*

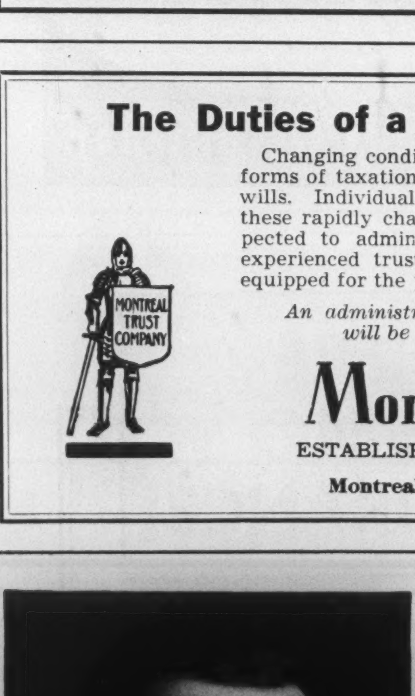
The Duties of a Trust Company

Changing conditions created by war and the new forms of taxation have upset the provisions of many wills. Individual executors find it difficult to meet these rapidly changing situations and cannot be expected to administer Estates as efficiently as an experienced trust company specially organized and equipped for the purpose.

An administrator from our Trust Division will be glad to consult with you.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY

Montreal Trust Company
ESTABLISHED 1889
Montreal Trust Building, Toronto



J. G. FALCONER, M.D., M.R.C.P. — EUGENE MONTGOMERY, M.D.

Dr. J. G. Falconer, M.R.C.P., who has been appointed Medical Referee of North American Life, and Dr. Eugene Montgomery, whose appointment to the Company's medical staff is announced.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

SLADEN MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please inform me as to the advisability of holding Sladen Malartic shares, which were purchased by me at a much higher price than that quoted today.

—A. V. H., Vancouver, B.C.

Sladen Malartic Mines had a good year in 1942 and you might do well to continue holding, if you can, although further labor difficulties may have an unfavorable reaction as the margin of profit is not large. There was an improvement in the grade of ore treated last year and net earnings were $133,794 or 3.82 cents per share, as against only $1,852 in 1941. Also at the same time net working capital was more than doubled at $472,743. It is not anticipated, however, that this improvement will mean the likelihood of dividends in the near future as the directors are desirous of building up a cash position because of the unsettled labor conditions.

Ore reserves showed a substantial decline due to the fact that work at the six new levels established in 1942 had not, at the year end, reached a point where any tonnage estimate of the ore disclosed could be made. However, in three months this year the ore reserve position improved by 360,000 tons of higher grade ore as compared with a decline of 255,000 tons last year. Excellent ore has been opened at 1,125 and 1,250 feet and officials state it may confidently be expected that the lower limits of the Telluride orebody extend below the 1,250-foot level. The rate of development of the deeper horizons will depend entirely on the supply of labor.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have held some Canadian Pacific Railway shares for quite a number of years. The market value is now very much below the price I paid, and—what is of more immediate concern—I get no dividends. I wish you would advise me whether to give up now or continue holding in the hope of eventual dividends. I am discouraged by the fact that the company apparently could pay dividends now if it chose, but it does not choose.

—G. S. A., Brandon, Man.

Cheer up. C. P. R. President D. C. Coleman intimated the other day that a dividend on the ordinary stock might be paid early next year, if 1943 earnings have maintained the satisfactory showing of 1942. And there

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: American common stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

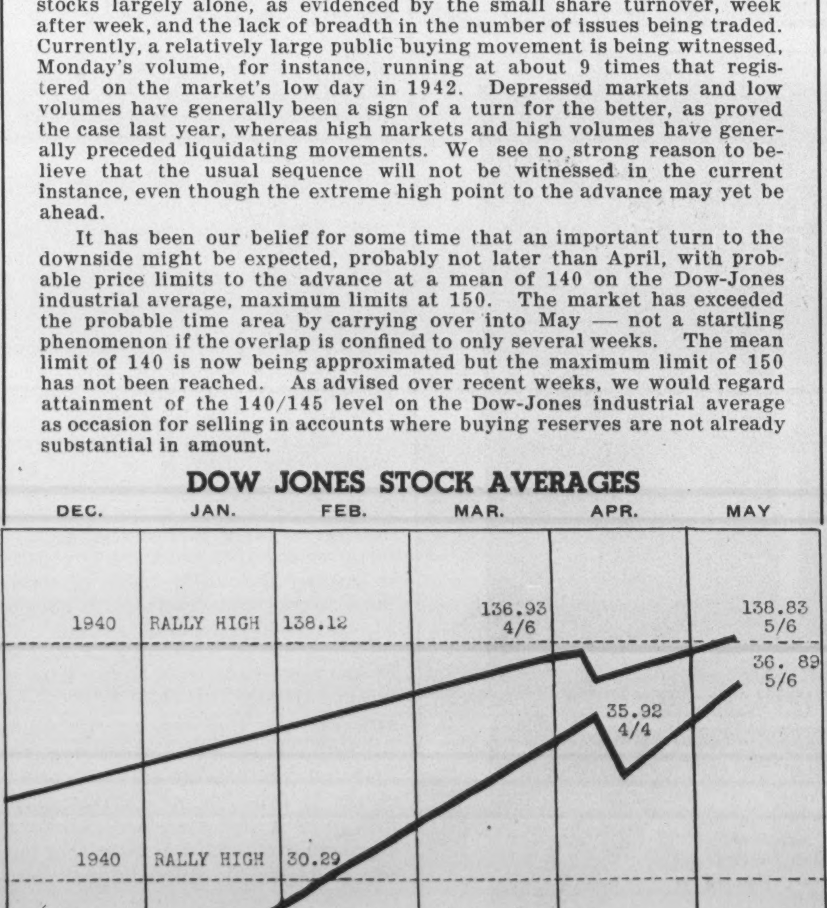
PERSISTENT RISE EMPHASIZES NEED FOR CAUTION

Action of the market at the present time, in one sense, is remindful of its action in April 1942. At that time the daily order of events was one of declining prices, or adherence to a trend that had been in operation over a long number of months. There was little to suggest that any important reversal in prices could take place. Currently, daily action is one of persistent advance, again in keeping with a trend now in its thirteenth month. Furthermore, there seems little in the surface news to suggest that any important price change can be witnessed.

Under the conditions existing a year ago, the public were leaving stocks largely alone, as evidenced by the small share turnover, week after week, and the lack of breadth in the number of issues being traded. Currently, a relatively large public buying movement is being witnessed, Monday's volume, for instance, running at about 9 times that registered on the market's low day in 1942. Depressed markets and low volumes have generally been a sign of a turn for the better, as proved the case last year, whereas high markets and high volumes have generally preceded liquidating movements. We see no strong reason to believe that the usual sequence will not be witnessed in the current instance, even though the extreme high point to the advance may yet be ahead.

It has been our belief for some time that an important turn to the downside might be expected, probably not later than April, with probable price limits to the advance at a mean of 140 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, maximum limits at 150. The market has exceeded the probable time area by carrying over into May — not a startling phenomenon if the overlap is confined to only several weeks. The mean limit of 140 is now being approximated but the maximum limit of 150 has not been reached. As advised over recent weeks, we would regard attainment of the 140/145 level on the Dow-Jones industrial average as occasion for selling in accounts where buying reserves are not already substantial in amount.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



SAVE TO WIN

To meet the demands of war we must divert expenditure from unnecessary things and *save*. Open a Savings Account with us, and put your savings on a systematic basis. Save according to plan and have the money ready when the government calls for it. This Corporation has been doing business in Canada since 1855.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

HOME FRONT SECURITY

The valiant armed forces of this Nation need the fullest support from behind the lines. The Portage Mutual, with 59 years of achievement in helping to build and maintain Canadian economic strength, stands on a solid foundation and is serving faithfully by providing sound insurance so necessary to the war effort at home.

FIRE and WINDSTORM

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON
110R

A MOCO FABRIC

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%), per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, May 10th/43.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, May 10th/43.

is every present reason to believe that they will. The dividend may be on a modest scale at the outset, Mr. Coleman indicated.

It's true that holders of the ordinary stock have been without dividends since the last payment on April 1, 1932, and that earnings in the war years have been such as to make dividend payments possible—$2.64 per share was earned on the ordinary stock in 1942, $2.19 in 1941, $1.13 in 1940 and 32 cents in 1939. But in deciding what disposition shall be made of enlarged wartime earnings, the directors cannot concern themselves only with the ordinary shareholders' desire for dividends. On this point Mr. Coleman said that one of the reasons for the decision not to pay an ordinary dividend in 1942 was the feeling that there should be a further reduction in funded debt before dividends were resumed. In 1942, the president said, fixed charges were reduced to $23,000,000, being nearly $2,500,000 below the peak reached in 1940 but still considerably above the pre-depression level. However, he looked for a further reduction during the present year.

The remarkable progress in reducing debt in recent years was shown in the report for 1942; no less than $35,447,221 of bonds, notes and other obligations were retired without refunding last year, after similar retirements of $29,486,493 in 1941 and $29,929,680 in 1940. The combined reductions in debt thus amounted to $94,863,394 for the three years, and the equity behind the ordinary stock was correspondingly increased.

CAN. DREDGE & DOCK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is your view of the outlook for Canadian Dredge & Dock? I hear it is making progress again. How has this come about?

—J.B.S., Huntingdon, Que.

Concrete evidence of the progress you refer to was Canadian Dredge & Dock Company's payment on the first of this month of a dividend of $1 per share on the common stock, the first since January, 1940, when $1.50 was paid. The situation is that after the suspension of practically all Dominion Government dredging contracts in the spring of 1940, there was very little of the company's usual line of business—dredging and harbor improvements—in the ensuing two years and a net loss of $12,-511 was reported for 1940 followed by a net loss of $15,592 for 1941. The year 1942 saw a complete change, for the volume of business undertaken was quite large and included the completion of some fairly large projects for the Dominion Government and others for private corporations which, however, will not be completed until early Summer of 1943. Several dredging contracts were also undertaken and one complete dredging unit is still on charter on operations in the Atlantic. The Government has several of the tugs, derricks, etc., in use on the East Coast on a rental basis and the dry dock depot at Kingston has been very busy during the year. The bulk of this work, however, was new construction undertaken for the Department of Naval Service and the margin of profit on this type of work is limited.

The result was that operating profit jumped to $303,566 for the year 1942 from $79,223 for 1941 and $35,-57 for 1940, being at the highest level since 1937 and although the company increased its depreciation provision from $90,000 to $125,000 and set aside $70,000 for income and excess profits taxes, net income of $99,015 equal to $1.05 per share of common stock was the best since 1939's $1.50 per share, comparing with net losses the two previous years.

In the latest year the net working capital of the company was increased from $726,906 to $807,558, the bank loan of $100,000 was paid off and holdings of Dominion of Canada bonds increased from $358,791 to $470,056. The company's total reserve for depreciation now amounts to $2,014,854, being 56% of the book value of assets of $3,601,389.

Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

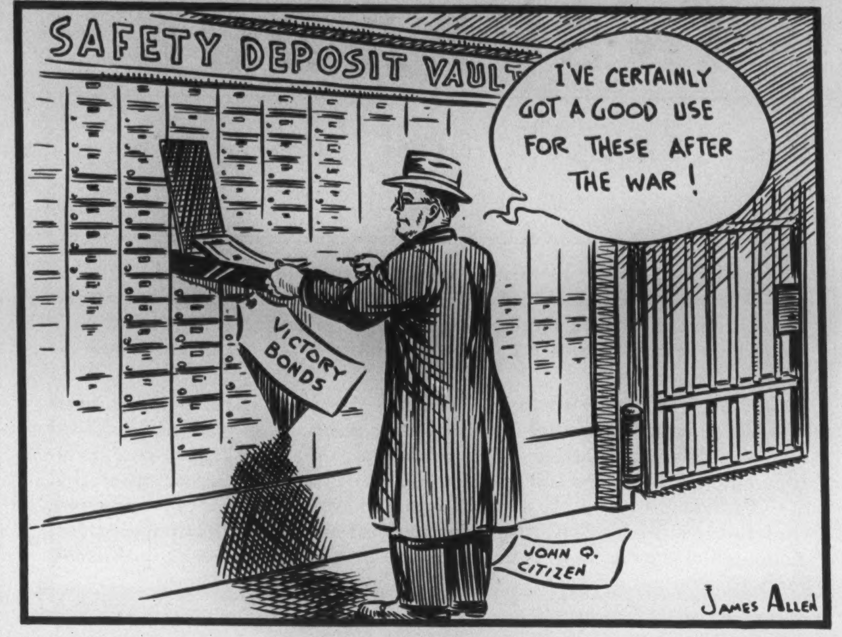
DIVIDEND NO. 93

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of May, 1943.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
SECRETARY.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
May 1st, 1943.



THE GOOD HOARDER

LAKE DUFAULT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion of Lake Dufault Mines as a speculative investment.

—L. M. W., Toronto, Ont.

Lake Dufault Mines' shares appear to offer interesting speculative possibilities. A new deep diamond drilling program is proceeding to explore a large new ore mass indicated by drilling at depth last year. A 250-foot crosscut was driven from the extension of the Amulet-Dufault drive on the 1,150-foot level to get above the position of the indicated orebody.

While no ore has so far been encountered in the holes completed, geological conditions are said to be excellent. The first drill hole cut heavy pyrite and sulphides for a length of about 30 feet, but no ore, and is believed to have delimited the possibilities of a large orebody associated with the sulphides extending as far north as anticipated. Good chances are thought to exist further east and drilling is continuing in that direction in favorable structure.

Income from Amulet-Dufault Mines, in which it holds 220,000 shares, received for turning over ground containing its part of the lower "A" orebody, provides the company with adequate finances. A dividend of two cents a share was paid last year and a like amount in January this year, and it is reasonable to expect another payment this year.

CHIBOUGAMAU, MONETA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you be kind enough to advise me regarding the situation at Consolidated Chibougamau? Also, have Moneta Porcupine and Northern Canada Mines any assets and are they worth their present market value? Your guidance has been extremely helpful in the past.

—F. R., Whitby, Ont.

Consolidated Chibougamau which has been inactive for six years, has partially developed 135,000 tons of ore assaying .25 oz. gold and 1.70 per cent copper, as well as additional indicated tonnage of lower grade ore. Lack of transportation and power has handicapped the district but results of work so far does not suggest a commercial proposition. Consolidated Mining and Smelting, is the chief shareholder having financed previous development and may resume once conditions warrant same.

The Moneta Porcupine situation was commented on in the March 27th issue, but this inadvertently through a typographical error intimated that the net current assets of the company, when and if, all the equipment was disposed of, might be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. This should have read $2,000,000. The mine is expected to close down within two or three weeks and exploration has been continued to the last in the hopes of making a discovery which would prolong its life. The company is very active in the search for a new property. The fiscal year ended March 31, hence until the annual statement is issued it is impossible to estimate the per share value of the assets. A year ago net current assets were above 50 cents a share.

As at September 30 last, the closing date of the fiscal year for Northern Canada Mines, net assets were equivalent to 43 cents per share, but by the time of the annual meeting in December, had risen to 54 cents a share following the upturn in the market price of gold stocks. Income of the company this year, however, is likely to be curtailed as the dividends of most of the gold mining companies have been reduced from their early 1942 levels.

COLONIAL STEAMSHIPS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

The stock of Colonial Steamships Ltd. had quite a nice rise in the market, and now I am thinking of taking my profit. What do you think? An outline of the company's position would be appreciated.

—F. N. C., Vancouver, B.C.

If you have in mind the possibility of a general market recession, you may be right, but if you're judging the merits of Colonial Steamships itself for holding, I know of no reason for getting out now. The stock is not over-valued, in my opinion, at current quotations.

The company is doing well, and prospects are good. The annual report for 1942 showed another satisfactory year of operations with net earnings for the year equal to $6.65 per share compared with $6.73 for 1941 and $1.44 for 1940. Operating profit of $997,810 was below that of $1,240,234 for 1941 but well above that of $342,962 for 1940. Tax provision for 1942 of $567,000 (net after reduction of $58,000 refundable portion), compared with $600,000 for 1941, and depreciation $147,120 against $146,819. In 1941 there was deducted from earnings $200,000 for contingencies, but no similar deduction was made out of 1942 earnings.

Net working capital at December 31, 1942, of $563,309 was an increase from $434,917 at December 31, 1941. Current assets of $1,471,969 consisted largely of cash of $1,210,666 and Dominion bonds of $150,752.

An item in the balance sheet disclosed that the company sold one of its steamships during the year. The assets include an item of $308,750 net amount receivable on sale of steamship, since received and paid over to the trustee for 6% general mortgage bondholders, suggesting a substantial reduction in the company's outstanding funded debt has, or will be, made. Funded debt at the end of 1942 consisted of $821,200, down from $879,100, of 6% general mortgage bonds and $5,000, down from $75,000, of 10-year 6% redeemable notes.

Food for War

Preserved, Packed and Shipped

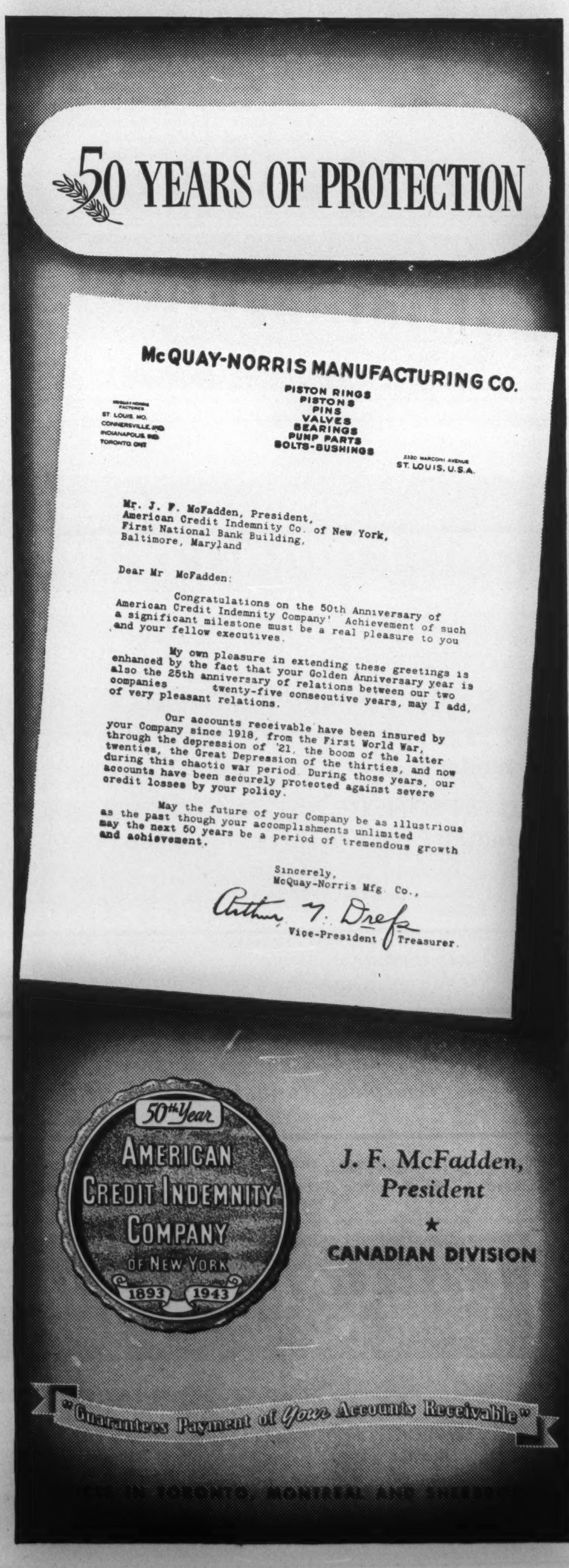
Thousands of Canadian men and women are doing a most necessary job of converting farm products to transportable food for millions of fighters and civilians overseas. Much credit is due those working in canning, dehydration, curing, packing, refrigerating, and shipping. With war industries and their workers the Bank of Montreal is working helpfully by supplying the kind of banking service suited to the times.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

Modern, Experienced Banking Service . . . *the Outcome of 125 Years' Successful Operation*

A 179



ABOUT INSURANCE

More About Prejudice Against Insurance

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Considerable interest in this matter of the prejudice against insurance has been evinced since our article on the subject was published on this page in the March 13 issue. The question whether such prejudice is justified or not has brought forth conflicting opinions in Letters to the Editor.

In one, an insurance man, "T. J. T., Toronto," expressed the view that the existing prejudice against the business was justified, and held the companies responsible. This evoked a reply from a Montreal insurance official who gave facts and figures in support of his contention that the statements of T. J. T. were ill-founded. Since this reply appeared, we have received a Letter from the general manager of Canada's oldest insurance company. It contains food for thought, and is published herewith.

IN OUR article in the March 13th issue, headed "Prejudice Against Insurance?" it was pointed out that while the life insurance companies in their associated capacity had been taking direct action by means of institutional advertising to diffuse a better knowledge of the services they render in the community, the fire and casualty companies with few exceptions had done little or nothing to create a better understanding on the part of the general public of the value of the functions they perform in the country's economy, but had depended largely upon the service rendered and the indemnity furnished under their contracts, and upon their armies of agents to develop a favorable public opinion.

It was also noted that this procedure had not been successful in achieving its objective, as witness the prejudice which still existed against insurance—but less against life than against the other classes—mainly because, in our opinion, the business as a whole had failed to take the masses of the people into its confidence. As a result, there was much of the cynical rather than the sympathetic in the attitude of the public towards insurance. Insurance executives, as a rule, were too fully occupied in the task of acquiring more business and in extending their agency connections to give much time or attention to the problem of establishing better public relations. We also expressed the view that much of the criticism of insurance would fall to the ground if the public were better informed about the business.

Repercussions

This article brought a lengthy Letter to the Editor from "T.J.T., Toronto," an insurance man of nearly twenty years' experience, which was published in our issue of March 27. Besides taking exception to some of the views expressed, he went on to state his opinion that the existing prejudice against insurance was no accident; that it had been earned over a period of years, and he gave in some detail ten reasons which he believed accounted for this prejudice and showed the need of remedial action. He also suggested the setting up of a tribunal by the Government where for a small fee of say five dollars those with insurance claims to collect but who cannot afford present court costs could have their cases adjudicated at little expense.

T.J.T.'s strictures on the business brought a reply from a well-known insurance official of many years' experience, Mr. A. H. Stead of Montreal, which appeared in our issue of April 24. Mr. Stead dealt specifically with each of the ten reasons given by T.J.T. as the cause of the existing prejudice against insurance, such as the suspicious attitude of companies towards claimants, the frequency with which claims are denied or develop into court cases, the complicated wording of policies, the outrageous cost of doing business, the refusal to issue new coverages, the excessive number of companies in the business, the unwarranted credit to brokers, etc. He contended that T.J.T.'s criticism was ill-founded, and he gave the facts to support his contention.

Another Letter

Since the publication of Mr. Stead's communication, we have received another Letter to the Editor from the general manager of Canada's oldest insurance company (Halifax Insurance Co.), as follows:

Editor, About Insurance:

Apropos of the letter signed A. H. Stead published in SATURDAY NIGHT of April 24th.

I do not know much about "lamentable ignorance" masquerading as "truth". I do believe, however, that promulgation of partial or distorted truth is much more deplorable and really dangerous.

In saying "dangerous" I mean dangerous to the interests of shareholders in insurance companies and ultimately to the well-being of life under our capitalistic methods. I cite the plainly evident drift towards mutual and reciprocal plans of insurance. Last year (1942) in Canada these mutual and reciprocal plans increased their combined income of premiums from $11,035,870 (in 1941) to $11,941,118—by $905,239—while the combined income of the companies went down from $86,609,994 to $84,593,951—a decrease of $2,016,043. Those who resort to the mutual or reciprocal plan number very many of our citizens who are leaders in advocacy of capitalism. Why?

Your earlier correspondent (T.J.T.) presented ten points arranged as follows:—

1. The suspicious attitude of companies towards claimants. 2. Frequency with which claims are denied or develop into Court cases. 3. "Knock for Knock" agreements. 4. Complicated wording of policies. 5. Lack of punitive powers by companies over agents. 6. Outrageous cost of doing business. 7. Refusal to issue new coverages. 8. Excessive number of companies in the business. 9. Unwarranted credit to brokers. 10. Advertising.

This is not in order of their importance in relation to reasons for "prejudice against insurance, particularly the fire and casualty branches." The ten points might better be arranged in this order:—

1. Excessive number of companies in the business. 2. Outrageous cost of doing business. 3. The suspicious attitude of companies towards claimants. 4. Frequency with which claims are denied or develop into Court cases. 5. Refusal to issue new coverages. 6. Complicated wording of policies. 7. "Knock for Knock" agreements. 8. Advertising. 9. Unwarranted credit to brokers. 10. Lack of punitive powers by companies over agents.

Point 1 and Point 2 are quite sufficient because they pertain to (and are) the fundamentals—Points 3 to 10 being superstructure.

On Point 1 (Excessive number of companies in the business) Mr. Stead fails to approach, let alone get down to, brass tacks. Let's see. As presented in several insurance or financial periodicals recently, Insurers which operated in Canada (fire and casualty field) in 1942 numbered 317. Of these about 55 were either Mutuals, Reciprocals, Life Insurance Companies reporting Accident and Sickness lines or Reinsurers only. Hence, companies numbered 262. Of these but 32 were operated singly—each by its own Canadian management. The remaining 230 were operated from but 62 Canadian managements:—

2 managements, 11 companies each; 1 management, 10 companies; 3 managements, 8 companies each; 1 management, 7 companies; 5 managements, 6 companies each; 4 managements, 5 companies each; 4 managements, 4 companies each; 17 managements, 3 companies each; 25 managements, 2 companies each.

Now a management may give (and have) a good reason for operating more than one insurance company—from its own standpoint; but what about the effect on the public and Canada's insurance service? Can you not see agents and equipment multiplying all over the land? Likewise services, costing much, distributed lavishly to small producers? Can you not see managements compromising on principles in the attempt to please and woo all men? These are the things that *have* happened. Do not overlook the fact that "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," and that single-management companies are part of the whole. Mr. Stead states that "the law of economics" may be counted upon to eliminate superfluous companies. Certainly not readily or economically. If and when such a "law" should begin to operate there would be likelihood of individual disaster for many unsuspecting innocents.

What nonsense to mention operation of Banks, Stockbrokers' offices, Farms and Railroads as possessing similarity!

On Point 2 (Outrageous Cost of doing business) your earlier correspondent (T. J. T.) mentioned "50 to 60 per cent commissions to brokers and agents". Mr. Stead seems to take this seriously. I do not; but Mr. Stead refers to "the 47½c allowed under the formula" in mentioning a Royal Commission presided over by the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins. Why $47.50 out of each $100.00 of Premium?

Mention is made of taxation—and the figure "8%" is given. Now I have just turned to detailed 1942 accounts of six larger companies picked at random, as published in a recent issue of The Dominion Blue Book. Combined their Taxes were 3.55% of their Premiums (combined). True there were also Income and Excess Profits Taxes paid by some of the six which would aggregate

HEAD OFFICE: 199 BAY ST. TORONTO

SERVICE TO THE INSURED BUILDS BUSINESS FOR AGENTS

• Company claims offices in 7 Ontario centres provide service that satisfies Pilot policyholders of automobile, fire, personal property floater, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability insurance and fidelity and surety bonds.

AGENCY ENQUIRIES INVITED

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

SERVICE · SAVING · SECURITY

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Agency Inquiries Invited

VANCE C. SMITH, Res. Sec'y. Concourse Bldg. Toronto, Elgin 3355

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

ABSOLUTE SECURITY WITH

The Commercial Life line

Paid to Beneficiaries of Policyholders during 1942 (Mortality)......$ 60,512

Paid to Living Policyholders during 1942 (including dividends) $202,012

Total Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries (including dividends) $262,524

PAID ON POLICIES AND BONDS SINCE ORGANIZATION (including Dividends to Policyholders) over $5,000,000

	1941	1942	Increase
Assets	$ 2,763,809	$ 2,877,743	4.12%
Reserves	2,502,411	2,602,308	3.99
Total Income	500,663	527,689	5.40
Premium Income	326,391	346,506	6.16
Business in Force	11,576,903	12,124,054	4.73

Complete Annual Report Will Be Sent On Request

Men and women may very substantially and regularly increase their incomes by representing The Commercial Life at points throughout the Dominion—apply to nearest office.

THE COMMERCIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, 350 BAY ST., TORONTO

J. W. GLENWRIGHT, Managing Director — A. B. McGILLIVRAY, Agency Supervisor — E. B. H. SHAVER, Secretary

Western Head Office, Edmonton, Alta. H. C. COOPER, Manager

Northern Ontario Office, Sudbury, Ont. G. M. RIDEOUT, Manager

The Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada

AN UNBROKEN RECORD

Continuous Increase in Assets

1918	$ 66,635
1919	89,512
1920	103,514
1921	170,706
1922	224,064
1923	301,373
1924	389,555
1925	492,743
1926	659,406
1927	806,600
1928	1,019,767
1929	1,245,984
1930	1,503,439
1931	1,692,296
1932	1,800,357
1933	1,839,153
1934	2,015,033
1935	2,084,655
1936	2,217,009
1937	2,318,753
1938	2,495,303
1939	2,646,381
1940	2,697,721
1941	2,763,809
1942	2,877,743
1943 Estimated Over	3,000,000

1.17% of the Premiums; but these are not Insurance Taxes. In 1942 Premium Taxes were probably somewhat down as a result of transfer from Provincial to Dominion jurisdiction.

I am convinced that all of us ought to be facing ungarnished facts today and laying plans to fit the logic revealed by the facts. I would be happy to find that others are likeminded and willing to engage in frank, unselfish discussion.

Toronto, Ont. A. C. BAILLIE.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD. FOUNDED 1710 FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

FREEDOM FROM FEAR -- through AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Automobile owners are constantly faced with the fear of loss of car . . . fear of damaging another car . . . of injuring or killing someone, resulting in heavy damages—yes, even the loss of all they own through such claims.

Automobile insurance removes this fear . . . and when with *"THE TWO CANADIANS"* it means better protection and better service to Agent and Policyholder alike.

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $3,819,972.11
Surplus - - - - - - 2,014,637.07
—Write for Financial Statement—
Free on request, our Second Booklet
"Farming Holds the Key"
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

LAW UNION & ROCK
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
W. R. HOUGHTON, Canadian Manager
RIDOUT & STRICKLAND CO. LTD.
Toronto Agents

Woe-begone German prisoners find winds still cold on Russian front.

Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have a 20-year endowment policy of $10,000 with a well-known Canadian life assurance company for which I pay a premium of $570 per annum and for which I am now making my last payment. This policy was taken out 19 years ago, and instead of drawing my dividends yearly, I left them with the company, and they now have accumulated to over $3200. My main object in leaving these dividends with the company was that if during the life of the policy I should require money, I could draw on my accumulated profits and not disturb the face value of the policy. Last year I was a little short in cash, therefore I instructed them to deduct the amount of premium, $570, then due, from my dividends, but they would not agree to this. They mentioned that the total amount of dividends, namely $3200 would have to be drawn, less the premium then due. Under these circumstances I did not draw the dividends, but accepted a loan on the face value of my policy, for which I am paying interest at the rate of 6% per annum. I consider that they have given me a raw deal, for why should I be compelled to pay them this interest, when I had sufficient money at my credit to pay the premium, for as the matter now stands I am paying them interest on my own money. At the time of making the loan, I took the stand that they were paying me compound interest on my accumulated dividends, and that if they advanced $570 to me to pay the premium, they would only be required to pay me the interest on the balance at my credit, and my reason in having left my dividends with them, was to safeguard my interest in the policy. Kindly advise me if I am entitled to draw from my dividends instead of being required to make a loan on my policy.

—M. E. A., Montreal, Que.

I know of no company which would allow a policyholder to withdraw a portion of his accumulated dividends for the purpose of paying a premium on the policy. The procedure followed by the life company in your case would be the procedure followed by any other company in like circumstances, so far as I know. While a policyholder may withdraw the whole of his accumulated dividends, he is not entitled to withdraw them piecemeal, and accordingly if he does not want to withdraw the whole amount, and is not in a position to pay the premium in cash, the only alternative is a policy loan. Accumulated dividends on a life insurance policy are not like a deposit in the bank, although they have a resemblance. There are certain conditions which are applicable to accumulated dividends, and with which the policyholder should be made acquainted by the agent at the time the policy is taken out. Had this been done in your case, you would have known beforehand the position in respect to the withdrawal of accumulated dividends. While you have to pay 6 per cent interest on the loan, the same sum, $570, in the accumulated dividends is earning interest at a certain rate, and you are out only the difference between the 6 per cent and the rate, whatever it is, being paid on the accumulated dividends.

Company Reports

COMMERCIAL LIFE

DURING 1942 the Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada, with head office at Toronto and Western head office at Edmonton, continued to make steady progress. Its assets increased from $2,763,809 to $2,877,743, an increase of 4.12 per cent; its reserves increased from $2,502,411 to $2,602,308, an increase of 3.99 per cent; its premium income increased from $326,391 to $346,506, an increase of 6.16 per cent, while its total income increased from $500,663 to $527,689, an increase of 5.40 per cent. Its business in force increased from $11,576,903 to $12,124,054, showing a gain for the year of 4.73 per cent. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, including dividends, during 1942 totalled $262,524, of which $60,512 was paid in death claims and $202,012 was paid to living policyholders. Since organization, payments to policyholders have totalled over $5,000,000. From the commencement of the war the company has invested practically all available funds in War Bonds.

WESTERN GROCERS

AGGREGATE sales of Western Grocers Ltd. in 1942 were substantially higher, both in dollars and tonnage, than in the previous year, President W. P. Riley stated at the annual meeting of shareholders. Each month's business showed an advance over the corresponding month of the previous year, reflecting a steady and continuous rise in consumer demand. As a result of the general improvement in rural and urban income there was more prompt payment of accounts by the consumer to the retailer and the retailer to the wholesaler, and the amount outstanding in accounts receivable at the end of Western Grocers' year was the lowest, in comparison with sales, in the company's history.

A new reserve of moderate proportions was set up to provide for possible decline in values of merchandise inventories. Mr. Riley said that it was planned to increase this reserve from time to time, as the need arises, as a measure of protection against market declines that may develop after the war.

The year's business of the subsidiaries, Dominion Fruit Ltd., H. H. Cooper Ltd. and the W. H. Malkin Co. Ltd. closely paralleled that of the parent company; at each there was an increase in volume, producing an improvement in net profit.

TRUE TO THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF FINE PAPERMAKING

IN the family of papers which bear the "R" Shield watermark are types for every business purpose. Some, like Superfine Linen Record, are supreme examples of the papermaking craft; others are "service" papers for routine tasks.

But all are true to the Rolland tradition—all meet the most critical tests of their fitness to fulfill their appointed purpose in their appointed price class.

Superfine Linen Record is Canada's finest bond paper. Yet it costs but a fraction of a cent more per letter than the cheapest bond. Specify it from your printer, lithographer or engraver.

ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers since 1882
MONTREAL, QUE.

Branch Office: Toronto, Ont. • Mills at St. Jerome, Que. and Mont Rolland, Que.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, *President* A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*

ESTABLISHED 1906

THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE STANDARD LIFE EDINBURGH
A mutual office noted throughout the world for its soundness and strength.

HEAD OFFICE: 3 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

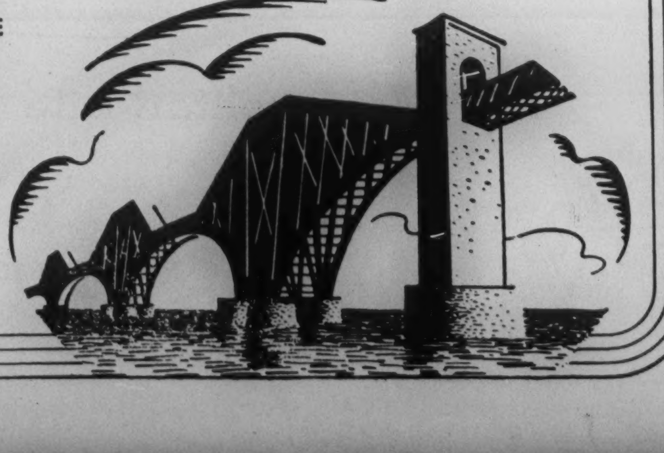
Head Office for Canada: 391 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Branch Offices are maintained in the following cities:— TORONTO, LONDON, OTTAWA, and HAMILTON, ONT.; MONTREAL, P.Q.; FREDERICTON and SAINT JOHN, N.B.; HALIFAX, N.S.; and VANCOUVER, B.C.

DOUBLE PROTECTION
LIFE ASSURANCE AT LOW COST
WITH DOUBLE PROTECTION
WHEN IT IS MOST NEEDED

Write for particulars to the Local Branch Office.

THE FORTH BRIDGE EDINBURGH
A bridge noted throughout the world for the outstanding strength of its construction.
The scene of the first bombing raid in Britain —it stands proud and unscarred.



What the Mines Are Doing

BY J. A. McRAE

AMERICAN control of the leading gold producing mines of Canada promises to materialize in due time provided the trend of recent months continues. This is indicated in the steady purchase of shares of the leading Canadian gold mines through the New York stock market. Favorites in the heavy accumulation taking place in the United States are Lake Shore, McIntyre-Porcupine, Dome Mines, Hollinger Consolidated and others. There has been a recent trend toward not only the purchase of the shares of the leading Canadian gold producers, but, also, a substantial accumulation of the secondary gold producers.

•

American purchasers of Canadian gold shares make it clear that they are not purchasing the stock for the current dividend yield, but, rather, for the capital appreciation expected at such time as the war comes to an end. They are buying now on the basis of operations in some cases of only 40 per cent capacity, and with their eyes fixed on the possibly not far distant date when these mines will once more swing into full capacity operations.

•

Sherritt Gordon Mines has found it necessary to curtail tonnage because of labor shortage. The usual interim dividend of five per cent has been reduced to three per cent. It is not so long ago that the company expanded its production facilities, but a part of this now remains idle. This is the information which Mr. Thayer Lindsley presented at the annual meeting.

•

Lake Shore Mines at Kirkland Lake, although operating its mill at only about thirty-five per cent of actual capacity, has produced an average of approximately $500,000 in gold every thirty days so far this year. The output is slightly higher than that established during the closing months of 1943, the reason being that a higher grade of ore is being obtained. Ore reserves at Lake Shore are particularly large, some of the development work of the past two years being planned for the production program some fifteen to twenty years ahead.

•

MacLeod-Cockshutt has indicated the occurrence of rich ore in diorate formation several hundred feet away from its present central area of development. Sufficient diamond drilling has not yet been done to map the probable extent of the newly found ore, but it is considered significant that assays run much higher than the average values obtained in the main workings. Labor shortage renders it impossible to develop the new ore for the time being, but the information will enable the management to lay out a program of expansion just as soon as the war comes to an end.

•

Pickle Crow Gold Mines produced $327,165 from 18,722 tons of ore during the first three months of 1943.

•

McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines produced $241,501 from 21,879 tons of ore in the first three months of 1943, compared with $286,800 from 21,011 tons in the preceding quarter.

•

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company, operator of the Flin Flon mine situated on the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan, is steadily forging ahead to a place among the leading mining enterprises of Canada. For the past seven months or more the company has been realizing net profits at a rate of more than $8,000,000 a year, after allowing for all costs as well as taxes.

•

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines has produced an average of $1,000,000 in gold every thirty days so far during 1943. This is approximately the same rate as that established in the last quarter of 1942. Tonnage was lower but the ore was richer in the opening months of 1943.

•

God's Lake Gold Mines produced $630,628 during 1942 from 72,850 tons of ore. This compared with an output of $845,357 from 72,903 tons in 1941. The company closed 1942 with current assets of $1,036,056 as compared with just $23,051 in liabilities. This places the company in strong financial condition to pursue its efforts to secure new mines on which to undertake development.

•

Although the Privateer mine is working only at the small rate of 50 tons of ore daily, the output is averaging over $1,800 daily, or a rate of some $55,000 a month. Recovery is averaging very close to one ounce of gold from each ton of ore milled.

•

Gold continues to flow to the treasuries of many neutral countries of the world, with the stores of the yellow metal rising to new levels in Sweden, Turkey and Switzerland. Stocks of gold are also accumulating in various South American nations. There has been considerable recent comment which suggests the Canadian government may itself be accumulating new stores of gold—and there is growing evidence throughout the world that it would be very difficult to find greater security in the days following the unconditional surrender of the axis powers than a bar of gold.

•

There is apparently very little doubt but that if individuals in this country were permitted to do so, they would be investing very heavily at this moment in gold bullion,—not only at the present price of $38.50 an ounce, but probably willing to pay a still higher price for the metal. However, the law of the land denies the individual citizen the right to buy or hold gold,—a fact which in itself is something of extremely important significance; and a confession or an open admission on the part of governments that gold is already worth more than the price at which it is at present being sold.

•

Cariboo Gold Quartz Gold Mines reported a sharp drop in production. The mill handled 14,950 tons of ore during the first quarter of 1943 compared with 30,478 tons in the first quarter of 1942. Output dropped sharply to $241,587 during the first three months of 1943 compared with $512,819 in the first quarter of 1942.

In Russian spring offensive, German soldiers are all ready to surrender when Soviet troops ar

How life insurance dollars help "keep 'em rolling"

TODAY, we know that millions of troops and millions of tons of war goods are rolling along the rails and highways of Canada and the United States in the greatest war effort of all time.

Yet, we may not realize that this is possible only because our two countries have the largest and best *transportation systems* in the world.

Under free enterprise, Canadians and Americans have built a network of railroads some 276,000 miles in length, with more and better equipment, and at least three times as much trackage, as all the Axis nations combined!

The highway systems of Canada and the United States with more than 873,000 miles of graded or surfaced roads, is not matched by any other two nations on earth.

In this time of national emergency, Canada and the United States are fortunate that this vast transportation system does not have to be created overnight. The war found our transportation ready . . . thanks to long years of creative work and to billions of dollars invested by men with courage and with faith in our future.

Many of these dollars have been life insurance dollars. For example, Metropolitan policyholders, through their Company, have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in underlying railroad securities which aided the expansion and improvement of Canadian and American railroads . . . and other millions of dollars in bonds of Provinces, States, counties, and municipalities. These dollars helped finance new bridges, the paving of roads, the construction of arterial highways.

Today, Metropolitan's income available for investment is performing an additional function. By far the larger part of it is going into Canadian and United States Government Bonds, helping to buy the things needed to win the war.

When victory comes, transportation will continue to progress. Aircraft development may supplement, to a greater degree, the railroads and highways of today.

Whatever ensues, life insurance funds will continue to play their part in the transportation field, as in other fields of our endeavour.

So, when life insurance policyholders pay their premiums, they are evidencing their faith in their country, not only in funds to help win the war, but also by building a backlog of funds for the peacetime development of a greater Canada and a greater United States.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS — FROM ANY METROPOLITAN AGENT, OR AT ANY METROPOLITAN OFFICE

75th ANNIVERSARY—1868-1943

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

NEW YORK

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD *Leroy A. Lincoln*, PRESIDENT

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA